GLOSSARY

TO VTH REPORT (1812) FROM SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

Charles Wilkins

NATIONAL LANGUAGE AUTHORITY
ISLAMABAD

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عرض ناشر

ایچ ۔ ایچ ولسن کی "عدلیہ اور مالگزاری" کی لغت ۱۸۵۵ء میں شائع ہوئی تھی جو اس حقیقت کا منہ بولتا ثبوت ہے کہ آج سے تقریباً ڈیڑھ دو سو سال پہلے بھی عدلیہ اور محکمہ مالگزاری کے لیے اردو اصطلاحات کا معقول ذخیرہ موجود تھا ۔ اس لغت میں شامل اصطلاحات نہ صرف یہ کہ آج بھی عدلیہ اور مالگزاری میں استعمال ہو سکتی ہیں اور ان سے پورا پورا فائدہ اٹھایا جا سکتا ہے بلکہ انھیں بنیاد بنا کر اس پر مزید کام کیا جا سکتا ہے ۔

مقتدرہ قومی زبان نے اس لغت کی افادیت کے پیش نظر اسے ۱۹۸۵ء میں طبع ثانی کے طور پر شائع کیا تھا ۔ اس وقت مقتدرہ قومی زبان ایک ایسی تشریحی فرہنگ شائع کر رہا ہے جس میں کم و بیش وہ تمام اصطلاحات شامل ہیں جو ۱۸۱۲ء میں ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کے دفاتر ، محکمہ مال اور عدالتوں میں مستعمل رہ چکی ہیں ۔ کتاب کا پیش لفظ مشہور مستشرق مسٹر ولکنز نے لکھا ہے ، مسٹر ولکنز فورٹ ولیم کالج کے وزیٹر تھے اور علوم شرقیہ پر گہری نظر رکھتے تھے ۔ یہ تشریحی فرہنگ چارلس ولکنز کی سلیکٹ کمیٹی برائے امور ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کی پانچویں روداد کے طور پر ۱۸۱۲ء میں شائع ہوئی ہے ۔ ہمیں یقین ہے کہ اس تشریحی فرہنگ سے خاطر خواہ فائدہ اٹھایا جائے گا ۔

سلسلہٴ مطبوعات :

مقتدرہ : ۱۶۳

دارالترجمہ (طبع نو) : ۳۰

○

طبع اول : ۱۹۸۷ء

تعداد : ایک ہزار

قیمت : ۲۶ روپے

طابع : المعارف گنج بخش روڈ ، لاہور ۔
بوساطت نیا پیام پرنٹرز ، لاہور ۔

ناشر : ڈاکٹر وحید قریشی
(صدر نشین)
مقتدرہ قومی زبان
شہالہ اعوان پلازہ ۔ ۱۶ ۔ ڈی (غربی)
ایف ۶/۱ ، بلیو ایریا ، اسلام آباد ۔

○

۱۷۳ سال قبل ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کے دفاتر مال اور عدالتوں میں مستعمل الفاظ اور اصطلاحات کی تشریحی فہرست

۱۸۱۳ء میں ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کی عملداری بنگال، بہار اور یو۔ پی کے اضلاع الہ آباد، روہیلکھنڈ وغیرہ علاقوں تک محیط ہو چکی تھی۔ اُس وقت جو مخصوص الفاظ دفتری زبان میں رائج تھے یا وہ اصطلاحات جو ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کے محکمہ ہائے مال، دفاتر اور عدالتوں میں عام طور پر مستعمل تھیں، اُن کا بنیادی تعلق اگرچہ عربی، بنگالی، کناری، ملیالم، سنسکرت، تامل، تلنگی اور ترکی زبانوں سے تھا لیکن لہجے کے فرق اور مقامی اثرات کی وجہ سے ہونے والے تغیرات کو اگر نظر انداز کر دیا جائے تو یہ سب الفاظ قریب قریب اردو کے حالیہ ادوار میں رائج یا کم از کم مانوس ضرور محسوس ہوتے ہیں۔

چارلس ولکنز (Charles Wilkins) نے یہ مختصر جامع تشریحی ڈکشنری ۱۸۱۳ء میں اس ضرورت کے تحت مرتب کی تھی کیونکہ مختلف لب و لہجہ میں بولے یا لکھے جانے والے الفاظ اور اصطلاحات کی وجہ سے کمپنی کے دفاتر میں الجھنیں پیش آتی تھیں۔ اس فہرست کی تیاری میں چارلس ولکنز نے سر ولیم جونز کے طریقۂ عمل کا اتباع کیا ہے، جو اس نے Asiatic Transactions کی پہلی جلد میں اختیار کیا تھا۔ اس فہرست کے مرتب نے ہر لفظ کے ساتھ ساتھ حتی الامکان یہ بھی بتایا ہے کہ زیر غور لفظ کا ماخذ کس زبان سے ہے۔ چنانچہ عربی لفظ کے واسطے 'A'۔ بنگالی کے واسطے 'B'۔ کناری کے واسطے 'C'۔ ہندوستانی اردو کے لیے 'H'۔ سنسکرت کے واسطے 'S' وغیرہ کا استعمال کیا ہے نیز انگریزی زبان میں وضاحت بھی کی ہے اور الفاظ ناگری حروف میں بھی لکھے گئے ہیں۔

اس طویل فہرست کی اپنے اصل روپ میں اشاعت سے اُس دور کا حقیقی رخ سامنے آ جاتا ہے۔ آج سے ۱۷۳ سال قبل ان الفاظ اور اصطلاحات کے عام طور پر عدالتوں اور دفاتر میں استعمال سے یہ بات عیاں ہو جاتی ہے کہ اردو زبان پونے دو سو سال قبل کس قدر جاندار زبان بن چکی تھی۔ موجودہ حالات میں جب اردو زبان کے ذخیرۂ الفاظ اور اصطلاحات میں زبردست اضافہ ہو چکا ہے، اس کے دفتری، عدالتی اور نصابی ضروریات کے بارے میں بے جواز تنقید کی جا رہی ہے۔ بہر نوع وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ اب یہ حقیقت پوری طرح واضح ہو چکی ہے کہ اردو کے نفاذ میں کوئی امر مانع نہیں ہے۔ اس لیے اس کے نفاذ کے احکام ہر سطح پر جتنی جلد کر دیے جائیں ملک اور قوم کے واسطے فال نیک ہو گا۔

سید مصطفیٰ علی بریلوی

PREFACE EXPLANATORY.

The numerous Oriental Terms occurring in the Fifth Report and its Appendix, have been adopted from most of the languages current throughout INDIA:—from *Arabic*, *Persian*, *Sanskrit*, *Hindustany*, *Bengaly*, *Telinga*, *Tamul*, *Canara*, and *Malabar*; and a few from *Turkish* and *Malay*. In spelling them, little attention has been paid to correctness or consistency. This has arisen, in some degree, from there being no fixed rules for the notation of *Oriental* terms in the letters of our imperfect alphabet, every one spelling according to his ear; but in a greater degree, from the ignorance or inattention of the Native clerks, employed in the public offices of India to copy the transactions of the East India Company. To give an instance of the confusion occasioned from these circumstances, the word which, according to its form and sound in *Arabic*, should be written *Mahál* (*A.* محال), the first vowel short, and the last long, occurs under no less than eight different shapes, not one of which is correct upon any system of orthography, *viz.* *Mal*, *Maal*, *Mahl*, *Mehal*, *Mehaal*, *Mehaul*, *Mhal*, and *Mohaul*. A great many other instances occur where the same term is variously spelt, and often in the same page.

In collecting and arranging the words herein to be explained, it hence became necessary that they should be exhibited under their various spellings, however incorrect, just as they appear in the *printed* Report and Appendix; but in order to remedy the evil above complained of, an attempt has been made to trace each word to its source, to exhibit it in its genuine character, as far as Types could be procured for that purpose, to convey its true pronunciation in the *Italic* character, upon a plan of notation differing but little from that [iii] laid down by Sir WILLIAM JONES in the beginning of the first volume of the *Asiatic Transactions*, and which has been successfully followed by

others in the subsequent volumes of that work. This plan, which has at least uniformity to recommend it, consists chiefly in avoiding the use of the double vowels *ee* and *oo*, by substituting for them *i* and *u* with the *Italian* pronunciation, and in distinguishing the long vowels from the short by the use of the acute accent. Thus *a, e, i, o, u*, are to be pronounced short, and *á, é, í, ó, ú*, long, and both as by the *Italians*.

Many words in this Glossary could not be traced to their origin; and a few occur in the Report and the Appendix, which will not be found in the Glossary, because, neither their etymology, nor their technical application, could be satisfactorily explained. It has also been part of the plan to give the *radical* and *common* acceptation of every term, as well as the *official* and *technical* application of it; whenever this, or any other part of the scheme has failed, it is attributable to the want of knowledge, and time, for further research, to supply that deficiency.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. stands for	... ...	Arabic.
B. ,,	... ...	Bengaly.
C. ,,	... ...	Canara.
H. ,,	... ...	Hindustany.
M. ,,	... ...	Malay.
MAL. ,,	... ...	Malabar.
P. ,,	... ...	Persian.
S. ,,	... ...	Sanskrit.
TAM. ,,	... ...	Tamul.
TEL. ,,	... ...	Telinga.
T. ,,	... ...	Turkish.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
26th April 1813. } CHARLES WILKINS.

GLOSSARY.

A.

ABWAB,

(A. ابواب *abwáb* plur. of باب *báb*, a gate, door, way).

Items of taxation, cesses, imposts, taxes, This term is particularly used to distinguish the taxes imposed subsequently to the establishment of the *assul*, or original standard rent, in the nature of additions thereto. In many places they had been consolidated with the *assul*, and a new standard assumed as the basis of succeeding imposition. Many were levied on the *Zemindars* as the price of forbearance, on the part of government, from detailed investigations into their profits, or actual receipts, from the lands, according to the *hastabood*. v. ASSUL, FOUZDARRY, ABWAB, and HASTABOOD.

ABWAB COSSIM KHAN,

(P. ابوابِ قاسم خان *abwáb-i-Kásim Khán*).

Abwab or cesses introduced by *Cossim Khan*. v. ABWAB.

ABWAB JAFFIER KHAN,

(P. ابوابِ جعفر خان *abwab-i-Jaɛfar Khan*).

Abwab or cesses introduced by *Jaffier Khan*. v. ABWAB.

ABWAB SUJAH KHAN,

(A. ابوابِ شجاع خان *abwáb-i-Shujáɛ Khán*).

Abwab or cesses introduced by Nabob *Sujah Khan*. v. ABWAB.

ABWAB SOUBADARRY,

(P. ابوابِ صوبه داري *abwáb-i-subahdárí*).

Abwab or cesses of the *soubadarry*. New and perpetual imposts levied by the authority of the provincial governors.

ABKARRY,

(P. آبكاري *áb-kárí*, from آب *áb* water, and كاري *kárí* manufacture).

Taxes or duties on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, and intoxicating drugs.

ADAWLUT,

(A. عدالت *ɛadálat*)

Justice, equity; a court of justice.—N. B The terms

عدالتِ ديواني *ɛadálat-i-diwání*, and عدالتِ فوجداري *ɛadálat-i-faujdári*

denote the civil and the criminal courts of justice. v. DEWANNY and FOUJDARRY.

ADKARY,

(S. अधिकारी *adhi-kári* from अधि *adhi* over, and कारी *kárí* agent).

A governor or superintendent; or any thing relating to a superior. A term applied to villages where an individual holds the entire undivided estate.

ADONI JEMNUM,

In *Malabar*, a kind of leasehold tenure, where artificers, and the like hold small spots of ground from *Rajahs* and great men. v. Appendix, p. 801.

AGRAHARAH,

(H. अग्रहरः *agraharah*).

Who takes first; an epithet given to *Brahmans*. Rent-free villages held by *Brahmans*

AGRAHARAH, AGRAGHRAH, or AGRAGRAH VADIKY or VADIKTY,

Villages of which the absolute proprietary right is chiefly held by *Brahmans*. v. Appendix, p. 826.

AHUK, (by mistake AHUX and AKHUC),

(P. اهک *ahak*).

Lime. One of the *soubahdarry abwab* or taxes established by *Alli Verdi Khan* for defraying the expense of purchasing lime at Sylhet for the use of government. N. B. Sylhet is celebrated for stone lime.

AKAMNAMAH, written also AHAM-NAMAH,

(P. احکام نامه *akkám-námah*).

Written orders. Assessment of *Tippoo Sultan*.

AKHERJAUT,

(A. اخراجات *akhráját* plur. of خرج *kharaj*).

Expenses, disbursements, charges; charges general.

AKHERJAUT AURUNG,

(P. اخراجاتِ ارنگ *akhráját-i-arang*).

Expenses of an *aurang* or place where goods are manufactured. Charges for transporting salt to the place of sale; for weighmen, erection of storehouses, &c. &c. v. AURUNG.

AKTA or ATKA,

(A. اقطاع *iktáa*).

Assignment of land. *Jaghire* lands. v. JAGHIRE [5]

ALCHALICOO,

The mouldering away of the banks between the corn-fields.

ALTHAMGA,

(T. آلتمغا *áltamghá*).

A royal grant in perpetuity; perpetual tenure. An heritable *Jaghire* in perpetuity. v. JAGHIRE.

AMANUT DUFTER,

(P. امانت دفتر *amánat-daftar*, from A. امانت *amánat* trust, deposit, and P. دفتر *daftar* an office).

An office for deposits; or, perhaps, for recording the reports of *Aumeens*.

AMEER,

(A. امير *amír*).

A nobleman.

AMEER UL OMRAH,

(A. امير الامرا *amír ul umará*).

Noble of nobles, lord of lords. An article in the rent roll called *tumar* (طومار *túmár*) being a *jaghire* appropriation of the commander in chief, termed *zatee* (ذاتي *zati*) *i. e.*, personal, or, for his own benefit, v. JAGHIRE.

AMLAH,

(A. عمله *camalah*).

Agents, officers; the officers of government collectively. A head of *zemindarry* charges N. B. It is sometimes written *amlah* v. AUMIL.

ANAD-BUNGER or ANOD-BUNGER,

(H. अनाथबंजर *anáth-banjar* from S. अनाथ *anátha* lord-less, and H. बंजर *banjar* waste land).

Waste land without a master or owner. Undivided waste or common. v. ANATHEE.

ANADEE,

(S. अनादि *anádi* without a beginning).

Old waste land. v. ANATHEE, of which ANADEE may, perhaps, be another spelling.

ANATHEE,

(S. अनाथि *anáthi* having no lord, master, or owner, from नाथ *nátha* a lord or master, with the private अ *a* prefixed).

Old waste land: lands not cultivated within the memory of man.

ANCHUMNA or ANCHUMMA,

The name of an order to the village-accountants in the Northern *Circars* to ascertain the quantity of land in tillage and of seed sown; or to value the crops of the cultivators.

ANDOO,

(TAM. *ándu*).

In *Malabar*, a cycle of sixty years v. Appendix, p. 827.

ANICOODY,

People who work in trade, as common workmen.

ANNA,

(H. انا *aná*).

The 16th part of a rupee.

ANWERS,

Horsemen.

ARBAB,

(A. ارباب *arbáb* plur. of رب *rabb*).

Lords, masters.

ARBABULMAL,

(A. ارباب المال *arbáb-ul-mál*).

The officers of the treasure. Extra allowances to the clerks and accountants of the *khalsa* or exchequer, called *Mutseddies* (متصدّي *Mutasaddi*). q. v.

ASHAM or AHSHAM,

(A. احشام *ahshám* plural of حشم *hasham*).

Retinues, military pomp and parade, the military.

ASHAM OMLEH,

(A. احشامِ عملة *ahshám-i-camalah*).

Retinues of the public officers, whether for protection or parade. An article in the rent-roll called *tumar jammeh*, q. v. consisting of *jaghire* appropriations for the support of troops for guards and garrisons. v. JAGHIRE.

ASHAM SEPAYE,

(P. احشامِ سپاهي *ahshám-i-sipáhi*).

Retinues of soldiers, military pomp or parade. Military *jaghires*, or assignments of land, for defraying military expenses.

ASHRUF DEWAN VIZARAT,

P. اشرف ديوانِ وزارت *ashraf-diwán-i-wizárat*).

Prime minister of the *wazárat*, or office of prime minister. High treasurer of the empire.

ASOPH,

(A. آصف *ásif*).

The prime minister of King Soliman according to the Arabians and Persians. A title given by *Tippoo Sulta* to certain civil officers

ASSAL, written also ASL, AUSIL, AUZIL,

(A. اصل *asal*).

Origin, root, foundation; capital stock, principal sum. Original rent, exclusive of subsequent cesses.

ASSUL TUMAR JAMMA,

(P. اصلِ طومار جمع *asal-i-tumár jamac*).

The original amount according to the rent-roll called *tumar*. v TUMAR JAMMA.

ATCHKUTT,

Rice fields. Lands prepared for the culture of rice [6]

ATHALS,

Lands farmed or rented.

ATTI,

The name of a deed by which the *Jalmkars*, or hereditary tenants of the soil in *Malabar*, pledge their lands, reserving to themselves two-thirds of their value, besides a certain interest therein, amounting to about one-third.

ATTI KEMPOORUM,

The name of a contract in *Malabar* executed when a hereditary tenant has occasion to borrow an additional sum on a mortgage. v. ATTI.

ATTI KULLY KANUM,

The name of a contract, or mortgage deed, nearly synonymous with ATTI. q. v.

ATTI PER,

The name of a deed in *Malabar*, by which an hereditary tenant transfers the whole of his interest in his land to a mortgagee. v. Appendix p 800.

AUMANY, AUMANI or AUMANIE,

(A. اماني *amáni*).

Trust, charge. Land in charge of an *Ameen*, or trustee, to collect its revenue on the part of government. N. B. In the peninsula the term is particularly applied to a settlement under which the government receives its share of the produce of the lands from each cultivator in kind, instead of stipulating for a pecuniary commutation, or farming them out to individuals by villages, or larger portions of territory. The same term appears to prevail in *Behar*

AUMEEN,

(A. امين *amín*).

Trustee, commissioner. A temporary Collector, or supravisor, appointed to the charge of a country on the removal of a *Zemindar*; or for any other particular purpose of local investigation, or arrangement.

AUMIL,

(A. عامل *εámil*).

Agent, officer, native collector of revenue Superintendant of a district or division of a country, either on the part of the government, *Zemindar*, or renter; the same as AUMILDAR, q. v.

AUMILDAR,

(P. عمل دار *εamal-dár*).

Agent the holder of an office. An intendant and collector of the revenue, of uniting civil, military and financial powers under the *Muhammadan* government. v. AUMIL. N. B. The terms

عامل *εámil* and عمل دار *εamal-dár* are synonymous.

AUMILLY or AUMILY,

(P. عملي *εamali*).

The harvest year. v. FUSSLY.

AUMIL NAMAH, or, as sometimes written OMULNAMA,

(P. عملنامه *εamal-námah*).

A written order or commission to an *Aumil* or *Aumildar*, q. v. also a commission to take possession of any land in the name of government.

AURUNG,

(P. ارنگ *arang*).

The place where goods are manufactured

AWURDAH NOVIS,

(P. آورده نويس *áwardah-navis*)

A writer or recorder of what is brought. The title of certain accountants of the surveys were delivered.

AYACRET,

Total cultivable land.

AYACUT,

Reputed measurement of land. Land prepared for cultivation.

AYENGANDEAS,

Principal men or members of a village. The establishment of a village, as maintained for conducting the public concerns of it.

AYMA or AYMAH,

(A. ائمه *aimah*).

Learned or religious men. A general designation of allowances to religious, and other persons of the *Muhammadan* persuasion. An item in the *muscorat* (مذكورات *mazkúrát*) q. v.

AYMADARAN,

(P. ائمه داران *aimah-dárán* plur. of ائمه دار *aimah-dár*).

Learned or religious persons who hold or enjoy charitable donations. An article in the *muscorat* v. AYMA.

AZMAYESH,

(P. آزمايش *ázmáyish*).

Trial, examination.

B.

BABOO,

(H. بابو बाबु *bábu*).

Master, sir. A Hindu title of respect paid to men of rank, or high in office.

BAGAHAT, or BAJYHAT, or BAUGAYHER, or BAUGAYUT,

(A. باغات *bághát*).

Gardens; garden lands.

BAHADIRE,

(P. بهادري *bahádari*).

The name of a coin. A *pagoda* of certain value. [7]

BAJARY,

The grain called millet.

BAJEH KHERCH, or by mistake, KHERCK,

v. BAZEE CURTCH.

BAJYHAT,

See BAGAHAT.

BAKHSHI,

(P. بخشي *bakhshi*).

Paymaster; commander in chief.

BAKY,

(A. باقي *baki*).

Remainder, what remains.

BAKY KEFFYET,

(P. باقي كفايت *báki kifáyat*).

Remaining profit, or surplus profit. The balance of profit arising from the original selling price of salt, before appropriated to individual benefit; but afterwards resumed, and incorporated with the public revenue.

BANGA,

A species of cotton.

BANI,

A certain weight equal to eighty *rupees*.

BANYAN,

(H. بنيا *banyá*, S. वनिज् *banij*).

A Hindu merchant, or shopkeeper. The corrupt term *banyan* is used in *Bengal* to designate the native who manages the money concerns of the European, and sometimes serves him as an interpreter. At *Madras* the same description of person is called *Dubash*, a corruption of *Dwi-bháshí*, one who can speak two languages: an interpreter.

BARIZ,

Rent. A term used in *Dindigul*, equivalent to JUMMA, q. v.

BATTA,

(H. بٿا *battá*).

Deficiency, discount, allowance. Allowance to troops in the field.

BAUGAYHET,

v. BAGAHAT.

BAUGAYUT,

v. BAGAHAT.

BAUGAUM,

(S. भागम् *bhágam*).

A share, or portion.

BAZAR,

(P. بازار *básár*).

Daily market, or market place.

BAZEE,

(A. بعضي *baεzí*).

Sundry, various, miscellaneous.

BAZEE CURTCH, spelt also BAZEE-KURCH and BAJEH KHERCK,

(P. بعضي خرچ *baεzi-kharach*).

Sundry expenses. Various contingent disbursements, and indemnities allowed to *Zemindars*, in lieu of all expenses, otherwise unprovided for.

BAZEE DUFFA,

(P. بعضي دفعه *baεzí dafεah*).

Sundry items; various items of taxation. Revenue derived from fruits, artificers, &c.

BAZEE JAMMA,

(P. بعضي جمع *baεzi jamaε*).

Miscellaneous total; aggregate of revenue arising from sundry heads. Lands held by *Brahmans* and others.

BAZEE ZAMEEN,

(P. بعضي زمين *baεzi zamin*).

Sundry or miscellaneous lands. The term is particularly applied to such lands as are exempt from payment of public revenue, or very lightly rated; not only such as are held by *Brahmans*, or appropriated to the support of places of worship, &c., but also to the lands held by the officers of government; such as *Zemindars*, *Canongoes*, *Putwarries*, &c., &c., N.B. There formerly existed an office for registering these lands, called بعضي زمين دفتر *baεzi zamin daftar*, v. DUFTER.

BEDRH-CUNDY,

Pergunnah charge in *Sylhet* for providing mats, embaling silk, and packing treasure sent to *Dehly*.

BEEBEE,

(H. بي بي *bibi*).

A lady or gentlewoman.

BEEBEE NUZZER,

(H. بي بي نذر *bibi-nazr*, from H. بي بي *bibi* a lady, and A. نذر *nazr* a present).

A present to the lady. An annual present to the *Begum* or principal wife of the *Cuddapah* Nabob.

BEEGARAH, and, by mistake, BAYARAH,

(P. بيكاره *bigarah*, from P. بيكار *bikár*).

One who has no work, an idle fellow. The *Beegarahs*, in the peninsula, are a wandering tribe of *Seeks*, who follow camps and occasionally act as carriers.

BEGA,

(H. بیگها *bighá*, a corruption of the *Sanskrit* term विग्रह *vigraha*).

A land measure equal, in *Bengal*, to about the third part of an acre; but varying in different provinces.

BEGUM,

(T. بیگم *bégam*).

A lady, princess, woman of high rank. [8]

BEHRY BUNDY,

v. BHERY BUNDY.

BEKEE,

(H. بهیکهي *bhikhi* from بهیکهه *bhikhah*, a corruption of the *Sanskrit* word भिक्षा *bhikshá*).

Begging, alms, charity. An item of taxation included in the ABWAB, q. v.

BELLAD,

(A. بلاد *bilád* plur. of بلد *balad*).

Cities, regions, districts, countries.

BENJARY,

v. BUNJARY.

BERY BUNDY,

v. BHERY BUNDY.

BHADOVY,

(H. بهادوي *bhádavi*).

The summer harvest.

BHAY KHELAUT,

(P. بهاي خلعت *bahá-i-khilcat*).

Cost of robes of honour called *khilat*. A cess, or contribution, levied to defray the expense of providing such dresses, charged under the head *ser mathote*, q. v.

BHERY BUNDY, spelt also BERY BUNDY or BEHRY BUNDY,

(P. بیربندي *bír-bandi*).

Well-building or repairing. Allowances for additional charges for repairing causeways and embankments unprovided for otherwise; being an item of the *muscorat*, q. v.

BHOGUM or BOGUM,

(S. भोग *bhógam*).

Enjoyment; possession.

BHOGYADHI,

(S. भोग्याधि *bhógyádi*).

A species of mortgage in *Canara* signifying pledge in possession.

BHOWLEY,

(probably a corruption of the *Sanskrit* word बाहुल्य *báhulya* abundance).

The term, as applied to land, is used where the produce of the harvest is divided between the government and the cultivator.

BHOWLEY KHEEL,

Land recently brought into cultivation, of the produce of which the cultivator has, on that account, a larger proportion.

BHOWLEY PAH,

Land which, having been long cultivated the cultivator's share of the produce is proportionably less than from BHOWLEY KHEEL, q. v.

BICE,

(H. بيس *bais*, S. वैश्य *vaisya* and विष *vis*).

A man of the third *Hindu* cast, who by birth is a trader, or a husbandman.

BILLA SHIRRET O MASHROOT,

(A. بلا شرط و مشروط *bilá shart wa mashrút*).

Without stipulation or being stipulated. Unconditional, as applied to *jaghire* grants.

BILLER SHERIT,

(probably a corruption of A. بلاشرط *bilá shart*).

Unconditional. v. BILLA SHIRRIT O MASHROOT.

BILMUCTA,

By estimate. A term used in the Northern *Circars*, for a kind of tenure where the land is held at a very low rent.

BIRJEBUSSIES or BIRJEBAUSSIES,

(H. بر جباسي *braj-bási*) S. ब्रजवासी *braja vásí*).

An inhabitant of the district of *Hindustan* called *Braj*. A description of men, armed with swords and shields, employed by the *Zemindars*, in the 24 *Pergunnahs*, to guard their property against *Decoits* or robbers.

BIRT or BIRTE,

(H. برت *birt*, a corruption of the *Sanskrit* term वृत्ति *vritti*).

A maintenance. A small spot of land on which a dwelling is erected, generally with some ground around it, often granted to *Brahmans*.

BIRTE,

v. BIRT.

BISHNOWATTER,

(S. विष्णुत्र *vishnutrá*).

What is due to the god *Vishnu*; grants of land to *Brahmans*.

BOGAMY,

The chief of the *left hand cast* in the *Dindigul* province.

BOGUM,

(S. भोग *bhógam*).

Enjoyment; possession.

BRAHMIN,

(S. ब्राह्मन *Bráhman* or *Bráhmana* derived from ब्रह्म *Bráhma* the Divinity).

A divine, a priest.

BRAHMINEE,

(S. ब्राह्मनी *Bráhmaní*).

A female of the *Brahmin* cast.

BREMHADAY,

v. BRUMADAYUM.

BROMUTTER,

(A corruption of S. ब्रह्मत्रा *Brahmatrá*).

For the use of *Brahma*. Lands the produce of which is appropriated to *Hindu* temples, and for the performance of religious worship. [9]

BRUMADAYUM, written also BREMHADAY, and BRUMADYA,

(S. ब्रह्मदेय *Brahma-déyam*).

What is due to *Brahma*. Grants of land to *Brahmans* for religious purposes.

BRUMADYA,

The same as BRUMADAYUM, q. v.

BUDRUCKA,

(A. بدرقه *badarkah*).

A convoy, or guard upon the road. A tax for convoying goods, protecting the highways, and attending to the inland navigation.

BUKHSIAN AZAM,

(P. بخشیان اعظم *bakhshiyán-i-aczam*).

The most exalted commanders. A *jaghire* appropriation so called, for the support of the commanders of the royal armies.

BULLA,

Probably a mistake for BUTTA, q. v.

BULLOOTEHDARS, written also BULUTEDARS,

Classes of artificers. v. BULOOTCH.

BULOOTCH,

A bundle of corn to which, in the Northern *Circars*, each of the *Bulootadars*, or village artificers, was entitled.

BUMADYA,

The same as BRUMADAYUM, q. v.

BUND,

(P. بند *band*).

A band, bond, or fastening. (From بستن *bastan* to bind.) An embankment against innundation.

BUNDEH WALLAH BARGAH,

(P. بندۀ والا بارگاه *bandah-i-wálá bárgáh*).

Servant of the exalted court. The *dewanny* delegate on the part of the king. A article of the *jaghire* appropriations in the *tumar jummah* for personal and official charges.

BUNDER,

(P. بندر *bandar*).

A port or harbour.

BUNDOOBUST,
(P. بند وبست band o-bast).
Tying and binding. A settlement. A settlement of the amount of revenue to be paid or collected.

BUNDY,
The name of a certain dry measure in *Canara.*

BUNJARY, or BENJARY,
(H. بنجارا banjárá a corruption of the *Sanskrit* word वनिज् *vanij*).
A merchant; a grain merchant. The *Bunjaries* are merchants, who, in the peninsula, follow camps, and supply armies with grain and other provisions.

BURKANDAZES,
v. BURGUNDASSES.

BURKENDOSSES,
v. BURGUNDASSES.

BURKONDOSSES,
v. BURGUNDASSES.

BURGUNDASSES, or BURKENDOSSES, or BURKANDAZES, or BURKONDOSSES,
(H. برق انداز bark-andáz darter of lightning).
Men armed with matchlocks.

BURSAUT,
(H. برسات barsát a corruption of the *Sanskrit* term वर्षर्तु *varshartu*, compounded of वर्षा *varshá* rain, and ऋतु *ritu* season).
The rainy season, the periodical rains.

BUTTA, written also by mistake BULLAS,
A certain land measure, called also GOOLY.

BUTTAI, or BUTTEI,
(H. بٹائی batái, from the *Sanskrit* word वण्टनं *bantanam* dividing).
Portion, division, allotment. Rules by which the crops is divided between the government, or *Zemindars*, and the *Ryots*, where the public dues are received in kind.

BUTTEI,
v. BUTTAI.

BYKENTAH,
v. BYKUNTA.

BYKONT,
v. BYKUNTA.

BYKUNTA, or BYKONT, or BYKENTAH,
(S. वैकुण्ठ *vaikuntha*).
Heaven, paradise. Pits, so called, used as prisons in the time of *Jaffier Khan*, into which the *Zemindars* and renters were thrown, who were in arrears, to compel them to discover their resources.

C.

CABOOLEAT,
A. قبوليت *kabúliyat*).
An agreement; particularly that entered into by the *Zemindars* and farmers, with the government for the management and renting of the land revenues.

CADJAN,
(Derivation uncertain.)
A term used by the *Europeans* in the peninsula to denote the leaves of the fan *palmira* tree, on which the natives of the south write with an iron style v. POTTAH. [10]

CALLAVASSUM,
(TAM. *kála-vásam*, S. कालवासं *kálavasam*, from *kála* time and *vásam* residence).
Temporary residence. A term applied to the *Pariars* and others who in the Company's *jaghire* are employed as labouring servants, and cannot acquire property in the soil.

CALYOOGUM,
(S. कलियुगं *kali-yugam*).
The present, or fourth age of the world according to the chronology of the *Hindus*.

CANIATCHIKIDAR,
(TAM. *kániyátchikidár*).
A hereditary tenant. v. CANIATCHY.

CANIATCHY, or by mistake, CALIATCHY,
(TAM. *kaniyatchi*).
A term used in *Malabar*, signifying landed inheritance or property, having nearly the same signification as the Persian word MEERASSEE, q. v.

CANONGOE,
(P. قانون گو *kánún-gó*, from A. قانون *kánún* a rule, regulation, law, canon, and P. گو *go* speaking, telling).
An officer of the government, whose duty was to keep a register of all circumstances relating to the land revenue, and, when called upon, to declare the customs of each district, the nature of the tenures, the quantity of land in cultivation, the nature of the produce, the amount of rent paid, &c. &c.

CAR,
In *Tinnevelly*, the autumnal harvest, beginning with September and ending about the middle of December.

CARAH,
The share of a *pung* or portion of landed property in a village. N. B. *púm*, in *Tamul*, signifies land, earth, ground.

CARAY,
Four shares or *pungs* in the village tenure called AGRAHARAH-VADIKY.

CARREAH,
(TAM. *káriya*, S. कार्य्य *kárya*).
Affair, business, employment. v. TALLUM CAVEL CARRIAH.

CAUZY or CAZI,
(A. قاضي *kází*).
A *Muhammadan* judge or justice, who occasionally officiates also as a public notary, in attesting deeds, by affixing his seal thereto. He is the same officer whom in Turkey we call *Cadi*.

CAUZY'UL CAUZAT,
(A. قاضي القضات *kází-ul-kuzzát*).
Judge of Judges. The chief judge or Justice. v. CAUZY.

CAVEL,
v. CAWEL.

CAVELGAR or CAWELGAR,
(TAM. *kával-gár*).
A guard or watchman. v. CAWEL.

CAVEL lands,
(TAM. *kával*).
Lands, the rents of which were held to defray the expenses of guarding and watching. v. CAWEL.

CAVELLY,
v. CAWELLY.

CAVEL TALLUM,
v. CAWEL TALLUM.

CAWEL, or CAVEL,
(TAM. *kával*).
Custody, charge, watching, ward, guard.

CAWEL, or CAVEL TALLUM,
(TAM. *kával-talam*).
Watching the place. Village watching fees, or perquisities, formerly received from the inhabitants by the petty *Poligars*; but which belonged to the *Talliars*, or public officers, of each village. v. CAWEL, TALLUM, and TALLIAR.

CAWEL DESHA or CAVEL DESHA,
(TAM. *kával-désa* or *désha*, S. देश *desa*, a country).
Guarding the country. District watching fees, or perquisities collected from the inhabitants, by the *Poligars* for protecting those travelling the roads, and making good property stolen. v. CAWEL.

CAWELLY or CAVELLY,
(TAM. *kávali*).
What relates to guarding and watching v. CAWEL.

CAWNIE,
(TAM. *káni*).
Hereditary land or field.

CAZI,
v. CAUZY.

CHACKERAN lands,
(P. چاكران *chákarán*, plur. of چاكر *chákar* a servant).
Lands allotted for the maintenance of public servants of all denominations, from the *Zemindar* down to those of the village establishments.

CHALY GUENY, CAHLLI GUENY, or CHALIE GUENY,
Tenant at will. v. GUENY.

CHANK,
(S. शङ्ख *sankha*).
The conch shell.

CHANNEL MARAH,
In *Tinnevelly*, the name of a ready-money tax [11]

CHANNEL VERY,

In *Tinnevelly*, the name of a tax.

CHAYA,

The name of a root yielding a fine yellow colour. *Oldenlandia umbellata*, Rox.

CHELAH, written also by mistake CHELAK,

(H. چيله *chílá*).

A slave brought up in the house; a favourite slave.

CHERAGHY,

(چراغي *charághi*, from چراغ *charágh* a lamp).

Allowances for oil for the lamps burnt in the tombs of reputed saints; an item under the head *muscorat*, q. v.

CHESTEREE,

(A corruption of S. क्षत्रिय *kshatriya*).

A man of the second or military tribe of *Hindus*.

CHILLARY MAUNIUMS,

Sundry *mauniums* or lands granted to temples, revenue officers, and the public servants of villages. v. MAUNIUMS.

CHILLER or CHILLAR; also CHITTA,

Small, petty. Sundry small gratuities or *enaums* in *Dindigul*.

CHILLER ENAUMS,

Sundry small gratuities v. CHILLER and ENAUM.

CHOAR,

(H. چوار *choár*).

A mountain robber.

CHOKEEDAR,

(P. چوكي دار *chaukí-dar*).

A watchman. An officer who keeps watch at a custom-house station, and receives tolls and customs. v. CHOKY.

CHOKIE,

v. CHOKY.

CHOKY or CHOKIE,

(H. چوكي *chaukí*).

A chair, seat. Guard, watch. The station of a guard or watchman. A place where an officer is stationed to receive tolls and customs.

CHOULTRY,

(TAM. *chawari*).

A covered public building, generally of hewn stone often richly carved and ornamented, for the accommodation of travellers.

CHOUT,

(H. چوتهه *chauth* from S. चतुर्थ *chaturtha*).

A fourth: a fourth part of sums litigated. An item of the *sayer*. v. CHAUTTAHY.

CHOUT MARHATTA,

(H. چوتهه مرهته *chauth marhattah*).

The *Mahratta's* fourth. A *subahdarry* item of taxation, under the term *abwab*, introduced by *Alli Verdi Khan*, to make up for the decrease of revenue experienced by relinquishing to the *Mahrattas* a large portion of territory as a commutation of the tribute long demanded by that nation from the *Mogul* government; being a demand of a fourth of the yearly income of the landholders, but yielding in fact but 10 per cent of the gross collections of the royal exchequer throughout the peninsula.

CHOUTTAHY,

(H. چوتهائي *chautháyi*, corrupted from the *Sanskrit* term चतुर्थ *chaturtha*).

A fourth part.

CHOWDRY,

(H. چودهري *chaudhari*, B. চৌধুরী *chaudhari*, a *Hindu* term, probably from the *Sanskrit*, implying one who holds a fourth).

A permanent superintendant and receiver of the land revenue under the *Hindu* system, whose office seems to have been partly superceded, by the appointment, first of the *Crorie*, and, afterwards, of the *Zemindar*, by the *Muhammadan* government.

CHOWKEEDARY,

(H. چوكيداري *chaukidárí*).

The duty, or pay of a watchman. A tax for defraying the expense of watchmen. v. CHOKY and CHOKEEDAR.

CHUBDAR,

(P. چوب دار *chób-dár*).

Staff-bearer. An attendant on a man of rank, one of whose employments is to announce the approach of visitors. He waits with a long staff plated with silver, and runs before his master, proclaiming aloud his titles.

CHUCKEES,

Extra assessments in *Canara* under the former governments v. CHUCKER.

CHUCKER,

(S. चक्र *chakra*).

A wheel, a circle. Extra assessment in *Canara* of 1720.

CHUCKLA,

(H. چكله *chakla*, B. চাকলা *chákla*, probably a corruption of the *Sanskrit* term चक्र *chakra*, a wheel, circle.)

A division of a country consisting of several *pergunnahs*, sometimes equal to a moderate sized English country, and of which a certain number constituted a *circar*, or chiefship.

CHUNAM,

(TAM. *chunnámpu*, H. چونا *chúná*, B. চুনা *chuná*.)

Lime. [12]

CHUTTER,

(S. छत्र *chatra*).

Umbrella, shed. The name of an assessment in *Canara*, made in the year 1725 by *Buswapah Naigue*, to defray the expense of erecting sheds and feeding pilgrims.

CIRCAR,

(P. سركار *sarkár*, for سركار *sar-i-kár*).

Head of affairs. The state or government. A grand division of a province. A head man. N. B. This title is much used by *Europeans* in *Bengal* to designate the *Hindu* writer and accomptant employed by themselves, or in the public offices.

CIRCAR ALI,

(P. سركارعالي *sarkár-i-ácli*).

The most exalted state; the government. The term is particularly used to denote the viceroyal establishment of the *Nazim* or *Soubahdar* of the three imperial provinces of *Bengal*, *Behar* and *Orissa*; and forms an article in the *jumma tumary tashkees*, consisting of the *jageers* or assignments of territory to defray a large portion of the military expenses of government, the *Nabob's* household, and certain civil list charges. v. CIRCAR.

CIRCAR MARAMUT,

(P. سركارمرمّت *sarkár-marammat*).

Repairs by government. Repairs performed at the expense of government to rivers, and great water-courses.

CODEWARUM,

(From the TAM. words *kudi* an inhabitant or tenant, and *wáram* a share.

The share of the tenants and of their laborers, in the net produce, either of the *nunjah*, or of the *punjah*; or of the *sournadyem* or fruit and vegetable land. v NUNJAH, PUNJAH, &c

COLLURIES,

(H. كهلاري *khalárí* B. খালাড়ী *khálárí*).

Places where salt is produced or boiled. Salt-works.

COMAR,

v KHOMAR.

COMBIES,

v COMMEWAR.

COMMEWAR or COMBIES,

In *Telinga* and *Orissa*, a tribe of husbandmen.

COMPTE BANIAS,

In the Northern *Circars*, retail merchants.

CONICOPOLY,

(TAM. *kanakupilai*).

An accountant, writer, clerk.

CODEMARAMUT,

(Perhaps from TAM. *kudi* an inhabitant or tenant, and

(A. مرمّت *marammat*, repair).

Repairs performed at the expense of the tenants themselves, to the small channels and to the banks or borders of the rice-fields.

COODUMBON,

A measure of grain.

COODY,

(TAM. *kudi*).

Inhabitant, tenant, cultivator.

COOLIES sing. COOLY,

(Probably from the *Tamul* word *kúli* wages, hire; or a contraction of *kúli-káran* a workman for hire).

Labourers, porters.

COOLL GOOTAH,

In the Ceded Districts, a term used to denote lands let at a low rent to different casts.

COOLL GOOTAH SHROTRIUM,

(S. श्रोत्रियः *Srotriyah* a *Brahman* learned in the *Védas*).

In the Ceded Districts, lands let at a low rent to learned *Brahmans*. v. COOL GOOTAH.

COOLWAR or CULWAR,

(TAM. *kúlwár*),

A statement of the *Ryots* holding lands; or a settlement made with the *Ryots* individually.

COOTALLY,

A species of cultivation in *Tanjore*.

COPASS,

(B. কাপাস *kápas* or কার্পাস *kárpás*).

Cotton, the growth of *Bengal*, in contra-distinction to what is imported.

CORGE,

A score.

COROOKUMS,

In *Dindigul*, spots of land in the *paricando*, or hill fields, cultivated by labourers, and paid for by usage rent.

COSS,

(P. کروه *karóh*, S. क्रोश *krosa*).

A corrupt term used by Europeans to denote a road measure of about two miles; but varying in different parts of *India*.

COWL,

(A. قول *kaul*).

Word, saying; promise, agreement, contract, engagement. An engagement or lease of land to a *Zemindar* or large farmer.

COWL-NAMAH,

(A. قول *kaul* and P. نامة *námah*).

An agreement in writing. v. COWL and NAMAH. A proclamation to *Ryots*, announcing the rules and principles by which the demands of government, on the lands in their occupation, are to be regulated. [13]

COWRY,

(TAM. *kóri* B. কড়ী *kári*).

A small shell which passess as money.

CRAMBO,

Lands in which the long grass has grown, and the roots have gone deep under the earth, and thereby rendered the tillage difficult.

CRORE,

(H کرور *krór* a corruption of the *Sanskrit* word कोटि *kóti*).

Ten millions.

CRORIE,

(H. کروري *króri* from کرور *krór* ten millions).

A collector of ten millions of *dams*. A permanent revenue collector of a portion of country, under the older *Muhammadan* government. He sometimes, for a trifling commission, made himself answerable for that amount. N. B. This officer appears to have been first appointed A. D. 1574 by the Emperor *Akbar*.

CURNUM,

(TAM. *karnam*).

Accountant of a village who registers every thing connected with its cultivation and produce; the shares or rents of the *Ryot*, with the dues and rights of government in the soil. It answers to the term *Putwarry* in the *Bengal* provinces. The term is peculiar to the peninsula.

CUSBA,

(A. قصبه *kasbah*).

A town or township. A town or village with its hamlets.

CUTCHA,

(H. كچا *kachá*, B. কাঁচা *káncha*).

Crude, unripe, immature, gross. An account wherein *rupees* of different sorts are not yet reduced to one denomination.

CUTCHERRY,

(H. كچهري *kach'hari*, B. কাছারী *kách-hári*).

Court of justice; also the public office where the rents are paid, and other business, respecting the revenue, transacted.

CUTTA,

(Probably, from A. قطعه *kitcah* a segment or piece).

A term used in *Tanjore* for a field.

CUTWAL,

(P. كتوال *kutwál*).

The chief officer of police in a large town or city, and superintendant of the markets.

CUY KANUM KAR,

In *Malabar*, a tenant who holds a piece of land under a lease called CUY KANUM PATAM. q.v.

CUY KANUM PATAM,

In *Malabar*, tenure by labour, usufructuary tenure.

D.

DADNY,

(P. دادني *dádani*, from P. دادن *dádan* to give).

Money given in advance to weavers and other manufacturers.

DADNY MOLUNGIAN,

(P. دادني ملنگيان *dádani malangiyán*).

Advances to the salt-makers. An item of the *muscorat*, q. v. See also DADNY.

DAKOITS,

v. DECOITS.

DAR,

(P. دار *dár*, from P. داشتن *dáshtan* to hold, keep).

Keeper, holder. This word is often put after another, in a compound state, as an attributive of office or employment, connected with the preceding term; as *Zamindar*, *Dihdar*, *Chób-dár*. By adding ي *i* to *dár* is formed the office, employment, or jurisdiction; as in *Zemindári*, &c.

DARMA or DIRMA,

(S. धर्म *dharma*).

Religion, justice, duty.

DAROGAH,

(P. داروغه *dároghah*).

A superintendant, or overseer, of any department; as of the police, the mint, &c. The *Darogah* of police, in *Bengal*, under late regulations, has a limited local jurisdiction, subordinate to the European magistrate of a *zillah* or district, and has under him an establishment of armed men.

DARULZARB,

(A. دارالضرب *dár-us-zarb*).

The house of striking: the mint. Receipts from duty on coinage at the several mints. The profits on coining.

DAUM,

(H. دام *dám*).

A copper coin, the twenty-fifth part of a *pisa*: or, according to some, an ideal money, the fortieth part of a *rupee*.

DAUN,

(S. धान्य *dhánya*).

Corn, grain, rice. [14]

DAUNMUDDY,

(Seemingly a *Tamul* corruption of S. धान्यमति *dhánya-mati*).

Rice land.

DAVAYDYEN,

v. DEVADAYEM.

DECCAN JUMMA KHAUMIL,

(P. دکهن جمع کامل *dak'han-jamac-i-kámil*).

The *Deccan* complete total. A term substituted in the *Deccan* for *assil toomar jumma* (q. v.) or complete standard assessment begun in 1654, on the principle of *Torel Mull's* original rent roll, and finished by the Emperor *Aurungzebe*, in 1687.

DECOITS,

(H. ڈکیت *dakait*, B. ডাকাইত *dákáit* a robber).

Gang robbers.

DECOITY,

(H. دکیتی *dakaiti*, B. ডাকাইতী *dákáiti*).

Gang robbery.

DEH,

(P. ده *dih*).

A village.

DEHARAH,

A *Hindu* term substituted in the *Deccan* for DUSTOORAUL AUMUL, q. v.

DEHDAR,

(P. دهدار *dih-dár*).

Village-keeper. An inferior officer of police in a village, one of whose duties was to distrain the crop, when necessary, to secure the rent.

DEHDARAH,

(P. دهدار *dih dár*).

v. DEHDAR.

DEHDARY,

(P. دهداري *dih dári*).

The office of a *Dehdar*, q. v. Also, originally, the appropriated share of produce, or *russoom* of the *Dehdar*, then an article of the *neakdarry*, q. v. afterwards rendered an item of the *abwab*, q. v.

DEH-KHURCHA,

(P. دهخرچه *dih-kharchah*).

Village-expense. Contributions for defraying certain expenses incurred in the villages for public purposes, a branch of the *neakdarry* q. v.

DEH SALA,

(P. دهساله *dah-sálah*).

What relates to a period of ten years: decennial.

DEO KUTCH, for DEO KRUTCH,

(S. देव *déva* god, and P. خرچ *kharch* expense, *déva-kharch*).

Disbursements for religious purposes, a *zemindarry* charge.

DEOWUTTUR,

(apparently a corruption of the *Sanskrit* देवत्रा *dévatrá*).

For the gods. Land granted for religious purposes.

DEROBUST,

(P. دروبست *dar-ó-bast*, compounded of در *dar* in, و *ó* it, and بست *bast* closed).

Whole, entire. Whole *pergunnahs*, in contradistinction to *mutafarrikát*, or scattered portions of territory.

DES,

(S देश *désa*, TAM. *dés*).

Country, district.

DESHA CAVEL or DESHACAWEL,

(S. देश *désa* country, district, and TAM. *kával* watching).

District watching-fees.

DESIVANDAM ENAUM,

(a provincial compound term used in the Ceded Districts in the peninsula, apparently derived from S. देश *désa* country, S बन्ध *bandha* making fast, and A. انعام *inâm* a grant).

A grant or remission made for the repairs of tanks.

DESMOOK,

(TAM. *dés-muk* from S. देश *désa* a district, and S. मुख *mukha* mouth, face, front).

Headman of a district. Collector of a district or portion of a country; an officer corresponding with *Zemindar*, but more antient.

DESMOOKEE,

(TAM. *dés-muki*, S. देशमुखि *désa-mukhi*).

The office, or jurisdiction of a *Desmook*, q.v.

DESPONDEAH or DESPANDEAH,

Register of a district, who, in the peninsula, performs the same duties as the *Canongoe* of the *Bengal* provinces.

DESPONDEE,

v. DESPONDEAH.

DESWAR,

(TAM. *déswár*, P. دیشوار *déshwár*).

By districts or countries. Applied to a statement, the term means a village statement. [15]

DEVADAYAM, DEVADYEN, or DAVADAYEM,

(S. देवदेयं *déva-déyam*, compounded of देव *déva* a god, and देय *déyam* to be given).

What is due to the gods. Grants of land for religious purposes.

DEWAN,

(P. دیوان *diwán*).

Place of assembly. Native minister of the revenue department, and chief justice in civil causes within his jurisdiction; receiver-general of a province. The term has also, by abuse, been used to designate the principal revenue servant under an European collector, and even of a *Zemindar*. By this title the East India Company are receivers-general, in perpetuity, of the revenues of *Bengal*, *Behar*, and *Orissa*, under a grant from the Great Mogul. See DEWANNY.

DEWANNY,

(P. دیوانی *diwáni*).

The office or jurisdiction of a *Dewan*, q.v.

DEWANNY COURT OF ADAWLUT,

A court for trying revenue, and other civil causes. v. ADAWLUT.

DEWASTAUN or DEWUSTAN,

(S. देवस्थानं *déva-sthánam*).

Place or station of the gods: a temple. Lands granted for the support of temples and other religious purposes.

DEWRA,

(H. دیوهرا *déwhrá* for S. देवगृह *dévagriha*, literally, *god-house*).

A *Hindu* temple.

DHIRMADEY,

(S. धर्मदेय *dharma déya* from S. धर्म *dharma* religion, and S. देय *déya* to be given).

What is due to religion. Land held by *Brahmins* for religious purposes. v. DARMA.

DIRMA,

See DARMA

DIRROAS,

In the Ceded Districts, wells or embankments for irrigation. Mounds raised on the banks of rivers for drawing up water in buckets.

DOONY,

(TAM. *dóni*).

A large boat, or coasting vessel, used by the natives.

DOWLE,

(H. دول *daul*, B. ডোল *daul*).

Form, manner. An estimate.

DOWLE BUNDOBUST,

(H. دول *daul* a form, and P. بندوبست *band-o-bast* settlement: literally, estimate-settlement. Or, if the second word be read in the genitive case, the form or estimate of a settlement).

A sub rent roll, or account of particular agreements with the inferior or under farmers or *Ryots* of a district for *Mal* and *Sayer*.

DUBASH,

(from S. द्वि *dwi* two, and S. भाषा *bháshá*, from S. भाषा *bháshá* language, together forming the compound *dwibháshi*).

One who speaks two languages: an interpreter. The *Hindu* who, at *Madras*, manages the money concerns of the European, and serves him as a confidential agent in his private and public transactions with the other natives. v. BANNYAN.

DUFFADAR,

(P. دفعهدار *dafaa dár*).

The commander of a party of horse: also of *Peons*, q. v.

DUFTER,

(P. دفتر *daftar*).

Register, record, office.

DUFTER BUND,

(P. دفتر بند *daftar-band*, from دفتر *dáftár* a register, and بند *band* shut).

An office-keeper. Allowance to the office-keepers of the *cutcherries*, an item of the *muscorat*, q. v.

DUFTER KHANAH,

(P. دفتر خانه *daftar-khánah*, from دفتر *daftar* a register, and خانه *khánah* a house).

A record office. Any office.

DUMBALAH DERON,

(H. دنباله دهرنا *dumbálah-dhárná*, from P. دنباله *dumbálah* the tail, and S. धरणं *dharanam* seizing.

Taking or seizing by the tail (as a cow to urge her along, a common practice in *India*). An ultimate and positive order to the *Ryots* for reaping the harvest in the Northern *Circars*, when the season is far advanced.

DURBAR,

(P. دربار *darbár*).

The court, the hall of audience; a levee.

DURBAR-KHIRCH,

(P. دربار خرچ *darbár-kharch*, from P. دربار *darbár* the court, and P. خرچ *kharch* charge).

Court charges. [16]

DURMASANAM, DURMASENUM,

(a corruption of S. धर्म *dharma* justice, religion, virtue, and आसनं *ásanam* a seat. धर्मासनं *dharmásanam* the seat of religion).

Places where water and rice are distributed gratis to travellers. Religious establishments. Lands granted for rligious institutions at a low rent, during the *Hindu* government, at *Tinnevelly*.

DUSADES,

(H. دساديس S. दशादेश *das'ádésa*, from दश *dasa* ten, and आदेश *ádésa* commanding).

A commander of ten: a tithing man. A village or petty officer of police.

DUSSARAH,

(H. دسهرا *dasharà*, S. दशहरा *dasa-hará*, from दश *dasa* ten, and हरा *hará* seizing, taking away, expiating ten kinds of sin or evil).

A *Hindu* festival in honour of *Dévi*, or the goddess consort of Siva. It commences on the tenth day after the new moon in the month *Asin*, answering to the latter end of September, and lasts nine days.

DUSSORA KUTCH or KRUTCH,

(from S. दशहरा *dasa-hará* the name of a *Hindu* festival, and P. خرچ *kharch* expense, charge).

Charges on account of the festival called *Dussarah*, q. v.

DUSTOOR,

(P. دستور *dástúr*).

Custom, a customary fee or commission. v. MUSCORAT.

DUSTOOR CHACKERAN,

(A. and P. دستورچاکران *dastúrai-chákarán*).

Fees of servants. v. CHACKERAN.

DUSTOOR UL AUMUL,

(A. دستور العمل *dastúr-ul-ꜥamal*, from دستور *dastúr* custom, rule, ال *al* the article, and عمل *ꜥamál* office, business).

Rule of business. Political and official regulations or institutions.

DUSWAHAH,

The *enaums* or free lands of *Chutters* or *Choultries*, q. v.

DUSWANAH,

A tenth. The name of an addition made to the standard rent in *Bednore*, in the year 1723.

E.

EAHTIMAM, or, by mistake, EAHTIMAN,

(A اهتمام *ihtimám*).

Care, trust, charge. In the plural, *Zemindarry* trusts, or jurisdictions, of greater or less extent, into which the *khalsa* lands, or those paying rent, were divided by the *Muhammadans*.

EAHTIMAM BUNDY,

(P. اهتمام بندی *ihtimám bandi*).

The settlement of a trust. *Jamabundy*, or a settlement of the revenue of a district annually concluded with the *Zemindar*. v. EAHTIMAM.

EAHTIMAMDAR,

(P. اهتمام دار *ihtimám-dár*).

One who holds a trust. A *Zemindar*, q. v.

EJARAH,

(A. اجاره *ijárah*).

A farm of land, or rather of its revenue.

EJARAHDAR,

(P. اجاره‌دار *ijárah-dár*).

The holder of a farm of land, or rather of its revenue. v. EJARAH.

ENAUM,

(A. انعام *inꜥám*).

Present, gift, gratuity, favour. *Enaums* are grants of land free of rent; or assignments of the government's share of the produce of a portion of land, for the support of religious establishments and priests, and for charitable purposes; also to revenue officers, and the public servants of a village. v. MAUNIUMS.

ENAUMAT, also, by mistake, ENAUMAL,

(A. انعامات *inꜥámát*, plur. of A. انعام *inꜥám*).

Grants, gratuities. v. ENAUM.

ENAUMDAR,

(P. انعامدار *inꜥám-dár*).

Holder of any thing as a favour. A person in the possession of rent-free, or favourably rented, lands; or in the enjoyment, under assignment thereof, of the government dues from a particular portion of land, granted from charity, &c. v. ENAUM.

EYEEDEIN,

(A. dual, عیدین *ꜥidain*).

Two religious festivals of the *Muhammadans*.

EZAFA,

(A. اضافه *izáfah*).

Addition, augmentation, increase. Increase of revenue from districts effected, by *hastabood* investigations, under *Sultan Sujah*, in 1689, on the accession of the Emperor *Alemgheer (Aurungzebe)*; being a new valuation of the ancient land revenue, as settled by the *assul tumar jummah* of *Torell Mull*, in 1582, and, in subsequent years, added to by the gradual improvement of the lands, and by periodical enquiries, reducible to three general heads, *viz. Abwab, Keffyet*, and *Towfeer*. [17]

F.

FAQUEER,

(A. فقير *fakír*).

A poor man, mendicant, or wandering beggar of the sect of *Muhammad*.

FAQUER UL TEJAR,

(A. فاخر التّجار *fákhir-ut-tujjár*).

Noble merchants. A description of *Mogul* merchants.

FARIGH KHUTTY,

(P. فارغ خطّی *fárigh khatti*).

A written release.

FASL or FASAL,

(A. فصل *fasl* or *fasal*).

Season, crop, harvest.

FEELKHANEH,

(P. فيل خانه *fíl-khánah*).

Elephant house or stable. An article charged under the *soubahdarry abwab*.

FEROOSH NEMMUCK,

(P. فروش نمک *farósh-i-namak*).

Sale of salt (by a contract called *mobai*).

FERROAY,

Fines and confiscations. v. FOUJDARRY.

FIRMAUN,

(P. فرمان *farmán*).

Order, mandate. An imperial decree, a royal grant or charter.

FOUJDAR,

(P. فوجدار *fauj-dár*, from فوج *fauj* an army, and دار *dár* keeper, holder).

Under the Mogul government, a magistrate of the police over a large district, who took cognizance of all criminal matters within his jurisdiction, and sometimes was employed as receiver general of the revenues.

FOUJDARRAN,

(فوجداران *faujdárán*, plur. of P. فوجدار *faujdár*).

Foujdars. An article in the *tumar jammah* roll, being a *jaghire* appropriation for the civil and military expenses of inferior *Nabobs* and deputies of government; or, as the name imports, of the *Foujdars*.

FOUJDARRAN KEFFYET,

v. KEFFYET.

FOUJDARRY,

(P. فوجداري *faujdárí*).

Any thing appertaining to a *Foujdar*, as his office, jurisdiction, court, and the like. Also the produce of fines, confiscations, and *chout*, in the *Foujdarry* courts. v. CHOUT.

FOUJDARRY ABWAB,

(P. فوجداري ابواب *faujdárí abwáb*).

Foujdarry assessments. Assessments made by the *Foujdars*. Also a *soubahdarry* impost established by *Sujah Khaun*, being in the nature of a territorial assessment, levied from the *Foujdars* in the frontier districts, which were imperfectly explored, or brought into subjection the ruling power of the state.

FOUJDARRY Court,

(From P. فوجدار *faujdár*. q. v.).

A court for administering the criminal law.

FOUJ SEBUNDY,

(فوجِ سهبندي *fauj-i-sehbandí*).

Provincial troops, native militia employed in the police, convoying treasure, protecting the revenues, &c v. MOULACH.

FUSLY,

(فصلي *faslí*, from A. فصل *fasl* or *fasal*).

What relates to the seasons: the harvest year.

FUSLY KHEREEF,

(S. فصلِ خريف *fasl-i-kharíf*).

The autumnal season, or harvest for rice, millet, &c.

FUSLY RUBBY,

(P. فصلِ ربيع *fasl-i-rábíc*).

The spring season or harvest, for peas, wheat, &c.

FUTWAH,

(A. فتوي *fatwa*).

A judicial decree, sentence, or judgment; particularly when delivered by a *Mufti* or doctor of *Muhammadan* law.

G.

GAM,

(B. गाँ *gán* H. گانو *gáw* with slight nasal before the *w*, corruptions of S. ग्राम *gráma*).

A village.

GANGANAH,

(P. گانگانه *gángánah* from S. ग्राम *gráma* a village).

By villages, a settlement by villages. A term, equivalent to *mouzawar*, used to designate a village settlement.

GATWALI,

(H. گهاٹوال *ghát-wál*).

Who has charge of a pass in the mountains, or a landing place on a river. [18]

GAUTWAR,

(H. گهاٹوار *ghát-wár*).

v. GHATWALL.

GENTOO,

(Probably a corruption of the word *Gentile*).

Indian. One of the aborigines of *India*. At Madras our countrymen use this term to designate the language and people of *Tellingána*.

GHEE,

(H. گهي *ghí*).

Clarified butter, in which state they preserve that article for culinary purposes.

GHEECOTTAH, written also GHEE-GOOTA,

(From H. گهي *ghí*).

A village monopoly, the renter of which has the exclusive right of buying and selling ghee in retail. v. GHEE.

GIRDAWAR, or GIRDWAR,

(P. گردآور *girdáwar* or گردوار *girdwár*).

An overseer of police, under whom the *Goyendas* or informers act, and who has the power to apprehend those whom the latter point out.

GODOWN,

(European corruption of the *Maláy* term گدوڠ *gadong* or گدوڠ *gadóng*).

A warehouse.

GOLAWER,

(From S. गो *gó* a cow).

A tribe of cowherds in *Telinga* and *Orissa*.

GOMASTAH,

(P. گماشته *gumáshtah*, perfect part, of گماشتن *gumáshtan* to send forth upon any particular business).

A commissioner, factor, agent.

GOOROO,

(S. गुरु *guru*).

Grave, a grave man; the spiritual guide of a *Hindu*.

GOOTOO,

(TAM. *gúntu* or *déna-gúntu* honey-comb).

A license by custom paid for as much of honey and bees-wax as may be found by the renter in particular forests or mountains.

GORAYAT or GORAYT,

A petty officer in a village whose chief duty was to guard the crop. v. PAUSBAN. He acted under the native collector, and his office is described to have been somewhat like that of a common *Peon*.

GOSHWARAH,

(P. گوشواره *góshwárah*).

The abstract of an account.

GOUR,

In *Coimbatore*, Head men of villages: POTAIL and MERRASSADARS, q. v.

GOYENDA,

(P. گوينده *góyandah*, from P. گفتن *guftan* to speak, say, tell, inform).

An informer, a spy to discover public offenders.

GRAM or GRAMA,

(S. ग्राम *gráma*).

A village.

GRAMA KHIRCH,

(From ग्राम *gráma* a village and P. خرچ *kharch* expence).

Village charges, or expenditure. v. KHIRCH GRAM.

GRAMMATAN,

(TAM. *grámátan*, S. ग्रामधान *grámadhána*).

A villager, head man of a village, or POTAIL, q. v.

GUDDAD,

Broken uneven land brought into cultivation by the hand. A species of landholders in the Ceded Districts who hold their lands at a reduced rent.

GUENI or GUENY,

Tenant.

GUENY CHALIE,

In *Canara*, a tenant at will. The same as CHALIE GUENY, q. v.

GUENY NAIRMUL,

In *Canara*, a proprietor of land. The same as NAIRMUL GUENY, q. v.

GUENY SHUDMUL,

In *Canara*, a tenant for ever. The same as SHUDMUL GUENY. q. v.

GUIRE BEKENNY written also GUIRE BALAUNY,

The resumption of an allowance of land given up to the *Ryots*, being the tenth of a *begah*.

GUNGE,

(P. گنج *ganj*).

A granary, a depôt, chiefly of grain, for sale. Wholesale markets held on particular days, and resorted to by petty vendors and traders. Also commercial depôts.

GURNY,
v. GURNY. [19]

H.

HACKIKUT,
(A. حقیقت *hakikat*).
Statement, explanation, particular account.

HACKIKAT JUMMA,
(P. حقیقتِ جمع *hakikat-i-jamaa*).
A statement, or the particulars, of the *jumma*, or sum total of an account. An historical detail of the *tumary* rent-roll down to the acquisition of the *Dewanny*.

HAKIM,
(A. حاکم *hákim*).
Commander, ruler, governor, master. The governing authority in a province.

HALDAREE,
(P. حال داري *hál-dári* from A. حال *hál* state, condition, situation, circumstance, and P. دار *dár* keeping, holding).
A tax on marriages, an item of the *abwab* or cesses. N. B. This term may also mean a tax on ploughs, from S. हल *hala* a plough, and P. داري *dári* holding, or keeping.

HAL HACKIKUT, (written also by mistake), HAK-HACKUT,
(P. حال حقیقت *hál-hakikat*).
The present state. An account of the present state of the revenue as established in the *hustabood*, q. v.

HAREES,
(A. حارس *háris*).
A guard, sentinel, or watchman. A petty officer of police in a town or village.

HASIL,
(A. حاصل *hásil*).
Produce, result, proceeds, revenue, duties.

HASIL KHALARY,
(P. حاصلِ کهلاري *hásil-i-khalári*).
Produce of the salt-works. A head of salt revenue collections, including the original ground rent of the salt lands. v. KHALARY.

HASIL-NEMUCK,
(P. حاصل نمک *hásil-i-namak*).
Proceeds of salt. Duties on salt.

HASTABOOD,
(P. هست و بود *hast-ó-búd*).
Literally, what is and was. A comparative account. An examination by measurement of the assets or resources of the country, made immediately previous to the harvest. Also, in a more general sense a detailed enquiry into the value of lands financially considered.

HAVELLY,
(A. حویلي *havíli*).
House, habitation, domain. In *Bengal* the term is applied to such lands as are held by a *Zemindar* for his own benefit; but at *Madras* it designates such as are under the immediate management of government, without the intervention of *Zemindars* or *Jaghiredars*, the revenues of which are either farmed out on short leases or collected by its own officers without any other agency. v. *Khas*, which in *Bengal* is the term used in the sense of *Havelly* as applied at *Madras*.

HAUT,
(S. हट्ट *hatta*, B. হাট *hat* or হাট *hatta*, H. هاٹ *hát*).
A weekly market held on stated days. N. B. A *bazar* is a daily market.

HAZARY,
(P. هزاري *hazári* from هزار *hazár* a thousand).
The commander of a thousand men.

HAZARIAN,
(A. هزاریان *hazáriyán* plur. of هزاري *hazári*, q. v.).
The commanders of a thousand men each. The expense of ten regiments of standing troops under English officers. v. p. 683 for *two* regiments read *ten*.

HINDOO or HINDU,
(P. هندو *Hindu*).
One of the aborigines of *India*, by the Persians called *Hind*.

HISSA,
(A. حصّه *hissah*).
Share, portion, division, part. *Hissa* lands are such as are divided, with respect to the rent, into shares, payable to two or more *Zemindars*, who are called *Hissadars* or share-holders.

HISSAWB,
(A. حساب *hisáb*).
An account, computation, calculation.

HISSAWB KORCHA,
(P. حسابِ خرچه *hisáb-i-kharchah*).
An account of disbursements.

HOBLY,
In *Canara*, a district.

HOODUD,
(A. حدود *hudúd*, plur. of A. حدّ *hadd* a limit or boundary).
Prescribed penalties by the *Muhammadan* law.

HUSBULWOSOOLEE MAROCHA,
(P. حسب الوصولي *hasb-ul-wasúli*).
A tax according to what may be collected. Estimated receipts on marriages, being a head of revenue introduced in *Dinagepore* in 1762.

HUZZOOR,
(A. حضور *huzúr*).
The presence. The seat of a government, or of the European authority in a collectorship v. SUDDER. [20]

HUZZOOREE,
(P. حضوري *huzúri* from A. حضور *huzúr*, q. v.)
Relating to the presence, or chief station of European authority. Applied to *Talookdars*, &c. the term indicates that they pay their revenue immediately to the European officer of government, and not through *Zemindars*.

HYUM,
Is a term used in *Coimbatore* to designate a branch of *soornadyem*, or rents payable in money, which is fixed, or at least subject to little variation, such as the produce of trees, the rent of collections made from ginger, &c. on the hills.

I.

IJARAH,
(A. اجاره *ijárah*).
A farm, particularly of the revenue of a district.

IJARAHDAR,
(P. اجاره‌دار *ijárah-dár*).
The holder of a farm. A farmer of the revenues of a district.

ISTEMERAR,
(A. استمرار *istimrár*).
Continuity; the being constant and continuous; perpetuity.

ISTEMERARY,
(P. استمراري *istimrári*).
Of or relating to ISTEMERAR, q. v. An ISTEMERARY POTTAH is a lease in perpetuity.

ISTEMRARDAR,
(P. استمراردار *istimrárdár*).
The holder of a grant in perpetuity.

ISTIMRAREE,
(P. استمراري *istimrári*).
Perpetual, continuous. v. ISTEMERARY.

J.

JABESTAN, by mistake for TABESTAN, q. v.

JAGGERY,
(TAM. *jakarai*).
Sugar. Sugar in its unrefined state.

JAGHEER NOWARAH,
(P. جاي گیر ناواره *jáy-gír-i-náwárah*).
A *jagheer* for the support of an establishment of boats at *Dacca*.

JAGHEER TANAJAUT,
(P. جاي گیر تهانه جات *jáy-gír-i-t'hánahját*).
The same as JAGHIRE TANAHAUT, q. v.

JAGHIRE or JAGHEER,
(P. جاي گیر *jáy-gír*, from جا *já* place, and گیر *gír* taking, the two words being united by ي *i*, here the sign of the genitive case).

Literally *the place of taking.* An assignment of the government share of the produce of a portion of land to an individual. There were two kinds of *Jaghires*, one called جاي گيرتن *jáy-gír-i-tan* bodily or personal *jaghire*, being for the support of the person of the grantee; the other جاي گير سر *jáy-gír-i-sar Jaghire* of the head, or an assignment for the support of any public establishment, particularly of a military nature.

JAGHIRE BUCKSHEE,
(P. جاي گير بخشي *jáy-gír-i-bakhshí*).

A *jaghire* for the support of a general or commander-in-chief.

JAGHIRE CIRCAR,
(P. جاي گير سركار *jáy-gír-sarkár*).

The *jaghire* of the government: *i.e.*, the Company's *jaghire* under the presidency of Fort St. George.

JAGHIRE DEWANNY,
(P. جاي گيرِ ديواني *jáy-gír-i-díwaní*).

The *jaghire* of the *Dewanny*: *i.e.* of the office of *Dewan* held by the Company.

JAGHIRE TANAHAUT,
(P. جاي گيرِ تهانهات *jáy-gír-i-thánahát*).

Jaghires for the support of *tanahs*, or small garrisons of *sebundy* troops.

JAMMA,
(A. جمع *jamaɛ*).

The whole, total, sum, amount, sum total, assembly, collection. The total of a territorial assessment.

JAMMABUNDY,
(P. جمع بندي *jamaɛ-bandí*).

A settlement of the total of an assessment, or a written statement of the same.

JAMMABUNDY NUCKDY,
(P. جمع بنديِ نقدي *jamaɛ-bandí-i-nakdí*).

A money settlement of the total of an assessment.

JAMMADAR,
(P. جمعدار *jamaɛ-dár*).

A native officer so denominated. v. JAMMA and DAR. [21]

JAMMA KAUMIL,
(P. جمع كامل *jamaɛ-i-kámil*).

The complete or perfect *jamma*, or total of an assessment. The complete standard assessment of the *Deccan* on the principle of *Toorell Mull's* original rent-roll.

JAMMA KHIRCH,
(P. جمع خرچ *jamaɛ-kharch*).

Receipt and payment. Applied to an account, a statement of receipts and disbursements.

JAMMA TUMARY,
(P. جمع توماري *jamaɛ-i-túmári*).

The total according to the *tumar* or rent-roll v. TUMAR.

JAMMA WAUSIL BAKY,
(P. جمع واصل باقي *jamaɛ-wásil-bákí*).

Total-received-balance. An account in three columns, stating the totals of the revenues expected according to the settlement, the amount received, and the balances outstanding.

JANAJAUT,
(H. جناجات *janáját*, from S. जन *jana* person, and S. जात *játa* sect).

Man by man, individual. This term, applied to a *Pottah*, means a lease to each individual *Ryot*.

JANGLE,
(H. جنگل *jangal*, S. जंगल *jangala*).

A wood or thicket, a country overrun with wood or long grass, in a rude and uncultivated state.

JANGLY,
(from S. जंगल *jangala*).

Overrun with *jungle*, or situated in the midst of *jungles*. v. JUNGLE.

JAREBIAN,
(P. جريبيان *jaríbiyán* plur. of جريبي *jaríbí* a personal noun from A. جريب *jaríb* a certain land measure).

Land measurers in the Northern *Circars*.

JELM,
(A *Malabar* corruption of S. जन्म *janma*).

Birth, birthright. v. JEMNUM.

JELMKAR, the same as JEMNUMKAR, q. v.

JELMKAR GUENY,
See JELMKAR and GUENEY.

JELNUM PONNUJAM,
(A *Malabar* corruption of S. जन्मं पुनर्जं *janmam punarjam*).

Literally, birth again born. The term is particularly applied to a mortgage deed, upon the execution of which the proprietor parts with almost his whole interest in the land.

JEMNUM,
(A *Malabar* corruption of the *Sanskrit* word जन्मं *janmam*).

Birth, birthright. Hereditary or proprietary right in the soil.

JEMNUMKAR,
(A *Malabar* corruption of S. जन्मं *janmam* birth, and the personal termination *kár*).

A proprietor by inheritance.

JIZEA,
(A. جزيه *jizyah*).

A tax imposed by *Muhammadans* on infidels and idolators.

JODIGA,
A branch of the *sornadyem*, q. v. consisting of a quit-rent paid by *Brahmans* for *enaum* lands held by them.

JORE,
Quit rent.

JOWARY,
Indian corn. Sort of millet. *Holcus sorghum*, L.

JUMMUM, the same as JEMNUM, q. v.

JYARUM,
In the *Carnatic*, a register of lands.

K.

KADEEM,
(A. قديم *kádím*).

Head, head man. One of the numerous terms used in the peninsula to designate the head man of a village.

KAM WASSOOL,
See KHAM-WOSSOOL.

KANUM,
(MAL. *kánam*).

Mortgage, usufructuary property acquired by mortgage. See CANUM and KANUM PATUM.

KANUMKAR,
(MAL. *kánamkár*).

A mortgage of land. v. KANUM.

KANUM PATUM,
(MAL. *kánam-pátam*).

A mortgage deed. A form of conveying land in leasehold, and by which a mortgagee gets possession of land.

KAN WASSOOL, by mistake for KHAM WASSOOL, q. v.

KAPOO, KAPOOR, written also KANPOOR,
One of the terms used in the peninsula to denote the head man among the *Meerassadars* of a village. [22]

KARAR,
(A. قرار *karár*).

Firmness, stability. Agreement, engagement, contract.

KARAR JAMMA DEH SALA,
(P. قرار جمع ده ساله *karár-jamaɛ-i-dah-sálah*).

The engagement for a ten years *jamma*. The decennial settlement of the *Bengal* provinces, as made in the administration of Lord Cornwallis.

KARIAKARAM,

(TAL. *kárya-káram* from S. कार्य्यकारः *kárya-kárah*).

The performer of a business, an agent. The principal *Meerassadar* of a village appointed by the rest to act as their common agent.

KATE,

(A provincial corruption of S. क्षेत्र *kshétra*).

A field.

KATE PUNJAH,

(TAM. *ket-punjai*, from *két*, a corruption of S. क्षेत्र *kshétra* a field, and TAM. *punjai*, q. v.)

Land which from situation cannot be irrigated, and which, strictly speaking, depends upon the falling rains.

KAUMIL or KAMUL,

(A. كامل *kámil*).

Perfect, complete. v. JUMMAH.

KAWELI,

(TAM. *káwali*).

Watching, guarding, protecting. The office or employment of guarding and protecting a district. v. CAWEL.

KAWELIGAR,

v. CAWELGAR.

KAWELI RUSSOOM,

v. KAWELI and RUSSOOM. Fee or perquisite of a *Kaweligar*. See CAWELGAR.

KAY-KANUM-PATUM,

(MAL. *kai-kánam-pátam*).

Conveyance of a spot of land, in *Malabar*, to one who undertakes to fence it with mud walls, and plant it with trees, being insured in the possession of it for a specified period.

KEEL,

A lake.

KEFFYET or KEFFAYET,

(A. كفايت *kifáyat*).

Surplus, profit, advantage. Profit resulting from the revenue investigations of *Meer Cossim*, being an item of the *soubahdarry abwab*, or cesses arising from *jaghires* and other lands held at reduced rate by the principal officers of the *Nazims*, which were added to the public rent; also increase of revenue from *hastabood* enquiries into the resources of the *khalsa* lands.

KEFFYET HUSTABOOD,

(P. كفايت هست وبود *kifáyat-i-hast-o-búd*).

Profit of the *hastabood*, q. v. An item of the *soubahdarry abwab*, or cesses of *Ali Verdi Khan*, consisting of resumptions of land, and discovered resources in *khalsa* lands brought to account in the frontier districts, under the charge of *foujdars*, which they had concealed.

KEFFYET SAYER,

(P. كفايت ساير *kifáyat-i-sáyir*).

Profit of the *sayer*, q. v. Profit or increase of revenue derived from bringing to public account fraudulent, or other irregular emoluments or abuses in the branches of the *sayer* duties. See BAKY and PANCHOUTRA.

KEFYAL, a mistake in the print for KEFFYAT, q. v.

KEHDAH,

(H. كهيدا *khédá*).

The trap or enclosure in which wild elephants are caught.

KEHDAH AFEAL,

(P. كهيداي افيال *khédáyi afyál*).

The traps or enclosures for catching elephants. v. KEHDAH. An article in the *tumar*, or assessment roll, of *jaghire* appropriations, to defray the expense of catching elephants in *Tipperah* and *Sylhet*.

KERP,

(B. কার্পাস *kárpás*).

Cotton.

KERPAS,

(B. কার্পাস *kárpás*).

Cotton.

KESSEMWAR,

(P. قسم وار *kismwár*).

According to its kind, sort, or quality.

KESSEMWAR GOSHWARAH,

(P. قسموار گوشواره *kismwár-goshwárah*).

An abstract account of lands specifying their different qualities.

KETEENEE,

(B. কাটনী *kátaní*).

A spinner of cotton, &c.

KEZANCHEE,

(P. خزانچي *khazánchí*).

A treasurer.

KHAHOON,

(B. কাহন *káhan*, H. كهان *kahán* or H. كاهن *káhan*, corruptions of S. कार्षापण *kárshá-pana*).

Twelve hundred and eighty *Cowries*, equal, as money, to about four *annas*, or the fourth of a *rupee*. [23]

KHALSA,

(A. خالصه *khálisah*).

Pure, unmixed. An office of government, in which the business of the revenue department is transacted: the exchequer. When this term is applied to lands, it signifies lands the revenues of which are paid into the exchequer, as contradistinguished from *jaghire*, or other descriptions of lands, the government share of whose produce has been assigned to others.

KHALSA SHEREFA,

(P. خالصه شريفه *khálisah-i-sharífah*).

The royal treasury or exchequer.

KHAM, written also KAM,

(P. خام *khám*).

Unripe, crude, immature, gross.

KHAM CHITAH,

(H. خام چتها *khám-chithá*).

A rough statement or account. v. KHAM.

KHAM WOSSOOL,

(P. خام وصول *khám-wasúl*).

Gross receipt, as of revenue, also the record exhibiting it.

KHANABARRY,

(From P. *khánah* a house, B. খানা বাড়ী *bárí*, from S. वाटी *báti* a dwelling).

A house with its appurtenances, such as gardens, orchards and the like: Domain v. NANCAR.

KHAN WOOSEL,

For KHAM WOSSOOL, q. v.

KHAREGE JUMMA,

(P. خارج جمع *khárij-i-jamaa*).

What is excluded from the *jamma* or amount of the rental. Rents from the *Ryots* enjoyed by particular individuals under assignments or grants from government, such as the *nancar* of *Crories* and *Zemindars*.

KHAS,

(A. خاص *khás*).

Private, peculiar; particular, proper. Revenue collected immediately by government, without the agency of *Zemindars*. Under the Company's government in *Bengal*, the term is generally applied when there is an immediate division of the actual produce between the government and the *Ryots*; and also where the revenues of smaller portions than *zemindaries* are let to farm.

KHASNOVEESEE,

(P. خاص نويسي *khás-navísí*, from P. خاص *khás*, q. v. and P. نويسي *navísí* writing).

What relates to the government clerks and accountants. An article of the *soubahdarry abwab*, or cesses introduced by *Jaffier Khan*; being originally a *russoom* or fee exacted from the *Zemindars*, at the renewal of their annual leases, by the *Mutseddies*, or clerks of the *khalsa*; but afterwards extended to other objects. v. KHALSA.

KHEREEF,

(A. خريف *kharíf*).

Autumn, autumnal harvest.

KHERYAUT,

(A. خيرات *khairát*).

Good deeds, charities, alms. Allowances for occasional charity to the poor of all persuasions; an item of the MUSCORAT, q. v.

KHETERY,

(A corruption of S. क्षत्रिय *kshatriya*, pronounced *khetri* in the vulgar dialects).

A man of the second or military tribe.

KHILAUT,

(A. خلعت *khilaat*).

A robe of honour with which princes confer dignity. An item of the *abwab* or imposts. See ZYR MATHOTE.

KHIRCH GRAM,

(P. خرچ گرام *kharch-i-grám*, from P. خرچ *kharch* expense, and S. ग्राम *gráma* a village).

Expense of the village. Contributions levied in the villages, professedly to defray the expenses incurred by the *Potails*, or their servants, and by others, in travelling to the *cutcherry* of the district on the public affairs of the villages.

KHODE KHOSHT,

(Properly P. خود كشت *khúd-kásht*, from خود *khúd* self, and كشتن *káshtan* to sow seed).

Self-sown or cultivated. Applied to *Ryots*, the term means those who cultivate land in the village where they reside, and by hereditary right; also the lands cultivated.

KHOMAR,

(B. খামার *khámár*).

Threshing-floor. Lands, the *Ryots* of which do not pay a money-rent, but divide the produce at certain rates of share with the *Zemindar*; contradistinguished from *rioty* lands, in which the government dues are paid in money.

KHOOSHBASH, by mistake CHOOBASH,

(P. خوش باش *khúsh-básh*).

One who lives happily or at his ease. A description of inhabitants in the Ceded Districts.

KHORAK AFFIAL,

(P. خوراک افيال *khúrák-i-afyál*).

Food of elephants. An allowance in *Sylhet* for maintaining elephants when caught.

KHUDIAN,

(From TAM. *kudi*).

A cultivator. v. COODI. [24]

KHURCH or KHIRCH or KURTCH,

(A. خرج *kharj*, P. خرچ *kharch*).

Expense, expenditure. Casual expenditure for public purposes in the business of revenue arrangement.

KHURCHA,

(A. خرجه *kharjah*, P. خرچه *kharchah*).

Disbursement, expenditure.

KHURCHA SUDDER,

(P. خرچهٔ صدر *kharchah-i-sadar*).

Expenses of the chief station or seat of government, in contradistinction to *Kharchah-i-mofussil* or expenses of the country or interior.

KIDMUTDAR, probably for KIDMUTGAR,

(P. خدمتگار *khidmat-gár*).

A servant, an in-door servant.

KIFFUT for KIFFYUT, q. v.

KILLADAR,

(P. قلعه دار *kil'ah-dár*).

Warder of a castle. Commander of a fort.

KIMUT KHESHT GOUR,

(P. قيمت خشت گور *kímat-i-khisht-i-gaur*).

Price of bricks of *Gour*. v. KIST GOUR. A *soubahdarry* impost established by *Ali Verdi Cawn* to defray the expense of conveying away bricks from the ruins of the ancient city of *Gour*, once the capital of *Bengal*.

KISMUL, a mistake for KISMUT, q. v.

KISMUT,

(A. قسمت *kismat*).

Division, proportion, share, part. A division of country, sometimes forming part of a *circar*, and including several districts, more or less; but more generally, part of a *pergunnah*. N. B. The proportions of such divisions are distinguished by the number of *annas* or sixteenth parts they contain.

KISSA, a typographical error for HISSA, q. v.

KISSAS,

(A. قصاص *kisás*).

The *Muhammadan* law of retaliation.

KIST,

(A. قسط *kist*).

Stated payment, instalment of rent.

KISTBUNDY,

(P. قسطبندي *kist-bandí*).

A contract for the payment of a debt or rent by instalments. v. KIST.

KIST GOUR,

(P. خشت گور *khisht-i-gaur*).

Bricks of *Gour*. The expense of bricks from the ruins of the city of *Gour*, once the capital of *Bengal*: one of the *soubahdarry abwab* or cesses.

KOKUMNAMA, by mistake for HOOKUMNAMA, q. v.

KOLKAR,

The same as *Peon*, in *Malabar*.

KOODI,

(TAM. *kudi*).

Inhabitant, tenant, RYOT, q. v.

KOODIMANER,

A contract, in *Malabar*, the effect of which is to convert the tenure of mortgage by pledge into a kind of freehold.

KOOLCURNEY, KOOLKERNAIN, KOOLCURNY, KULKURNY,

(TEL. *kulkarnai* and *kulkarnam*).

A village accountant, in the Northern *Circars*, who is generally a *Brahman*.

KOORI KANUM,

(MAL. *kuri kánam*).

A lease on favourable terms for the improvement of land.

KOOT,

(H. كوت *kút*).

Estimate, appraisement, valuation. Valuation of the crop. v. ANCHUMNA.

KORAN,

(A. قران *kurán*).

The book containing the religious precepts of *Muhammad*.

KOSHAM,

(S. कोष *kosha*, TEL. and TAM. *kósham*).

Case, repository, treasury, register. A village register in which are entered the lands held by *Brahmans* in the southern *poligar* districts.

KOYT,

(A provincial corruption of S. कायस्थ *káyastha*).

The name of a mixed tribe of *Hindus*, whose profession is generally writing and accounts. Most of the *Banians* and *Sircars* of *Calcutta* are of this class.

KRORIE,

v. CRORIE.

KUDDUM RUSSOOL,

(P. قدم رسول *kadam-i-rasúl*).

The footstep of the prophet. Allowance for preserving the impression of the foot of *Muhammad*, or the place of worship where it is preserved; an item of the Muscoorat, q. v.

KULGOOTASON,

In *Tinnavelly*, a fixed sum so called for which the *punjah* land was given up.

KULLAR,

In the Ceded Districts, barren land. [25]

KULWAR,

(P. كلوار *kulwár*).

According to all, general. The term is applied to a settlement of the land revenues, when the rent of each individual *Ryot* is fixed and collected by the officers of government, without the intermediate agency of *Zemindars* or farmers of the revenue. See RYOTWAR.

KUMENATUM,

The farming stock of an individual, such as his ploughs, bullocks, slaves or servants, &c.

KUMI,

(P. كمي *kamí*).

Deficiency. Deficiency in the weight or value of coin; interior *crutch* or expenditure. N.B. KUMISAGON in p. 682 should have been divided by a comma, being two words, namely, *kumi* and *sagon*.

KUMPLI,

In the Ceded Districts, a draw-well.

KUNGANUM,

Fees paid to the Company as an indemnity for the expense of overseeing the just appropriation of the *podoo shelawu*, and the cutting and division of the crop.

KUNKAL,

(H. كنگال *kangál*).

Poor, miserable. *Kunkal* lands are lands the revenues of which are appropriated for the support of poor persons.

KURCHA,

(A. خرجه *kharjah*, P. خرچه *kharchah*).

Expenditure. v. KURCHA.

KURNUM,

(TEL. *karnam*).

A secretary, writer, clerk. See CURNUM.

KUSHEM,

In the Ceded Districts, a streamlet or water-course from a spring.

KUSSOOR,

(A. قصور *kusúr*).

Want, defect, deficiency. An item of the *abwab* formerly levied as part of the *deh-kurcha*, or village charges, to make up for the deficiency in the *rupees* collected in the *mofussil*, or interior of the country, which, under the *Mogul* government, were required to be paid into the treasury at an equal standard.

KUTCHA,

(H. كچا *kachá*, B. কাঁচা *kánchá*).

Raw; crude, immature. v CUTCHA.

KUTCHA BALLANNY, BALUNNY, or BEKENNY,

A term used in *Dinagepore*. A resumption of one-tenth proportion of land held by the *Ryots* v. KUTCHA and CUTCHA.

KUTKENA,

(B. কটকিনা *katkiná*).

An under farm.

KUTKENADAR,

(B. কটকিনাদার *katkinádár*).

An under tenant, farmer, or renter.

KUTLAI,

In the Ceded Districts, a field.

KUTTEI,

v. KUTLAI.

KYAL,

(A. كيال *kayál*).

A weighman. The person who weighs out the respective shares of the crops in a village.

KYVEDOOTH,

A form of mortgage and transfer of landed property in *Malabar*.

L.

LAC,

(A provincial corruption of S. लक्ष *laksha*).

One hundred thousand. N. B. A *lack* of *Bengal sicca rupees* is, at 2s. 6d., equal to pounds sterling 12,500.

LAKERAJE,

(A. لاخراج *lá-khiráj*, compounded of the privative particle لا *lá* and خراج *khiráj* rent).

Rent-free. Lands rent-free; or lands the government dues from which are assigned to any person for his own benefit, or are appropriated to any public purpose. The term is used in contradistinction to MALGUZARY, q. v.

LINGUMUT,

(S. लिंगमत *linga-mata*).

One who worships the *Lingam*.

LOMBALLIES,

v. BEEGARAH.

LOMBARDIES,

v. BEEGARAH.

LOONTABURDARS,

A typographical mistake for SOONTABURDARS, q. v.

M.

MAAL,

See MAL and MEHAL.

MADESTRUM,

(TAM. *madiyastam*, for S. मध्यस्थं *madhyastham*).

Standing between: mediation. The mediation of a *Poligar* to protect a *Circar* village from any breach of faith on the part of government or its officers. [26]

MADRASSA,

(A. مدرسه *madrasah*).

A college.

MADRISSA,

See MADRASSA.

MAGANY,

(TAM. *mágánam*).

A district.

MAGANNY,

See MAGANY.

MAGAUN,

See MAGANY.

MAHAJANACUM,

See MAHAJANUM.

MAHAJEN,

See MAHAJANUM.

MAHAJANUM,

(TAM. *mahá-janam*, S. महाजन *mahájana*).

A great person; a merchant. Proprietor of land equivalent to MEHRASSADAR, q. v.

MAHL,

See MEHAL.

MAHMOOL,

See MAMOOL.

MAHOOTERAN,

(مهتران *mahattarán* a Persian corruption in the plural number of S. महत्तर *mahattira*).

Lands given for the maintenance of respectable persons, not *Brahmans*.

MAHSOOL,

(A. محصول *mahsúl*).

Collected. The produce or sum of any thing. The amount or produce of the *sayer* duties on salt imported, manufactured and consumed.

MAHSOOL SAYER,

(P. محصول ساير *mahsúl-i-sáyir*).

The produce of the *sayer* duties. v. MAHSOOL.

MAHSOULY PEON,

(P. محصولي *mahsúlí*, from A. محصول *mahsúl*).

A *Peon* employed in the collections. v. MAHSOOL.

MAL,

(A. مال *mál*).

Wealth, property. Revenue, rent; particularly that arising from territory, in contradistinction to the customs and duties levied on personals, called SAYER, q. v. See also MEHAL, with which term this is often confounded by Europeans.

MALGUZAR,

(P. مالگذار *mál-guzár*).

Who pays rent or revenue. The term is applicable to every description of person who holds land paying a revenue to government, whether as tenant, *Zemindar*, or farmer.

MALGUZARRY,

(P. مالگذاري *mál-guzárí*, from A. مال *mál* wealth, property, revenue, and P. گذاشتن *guzáshtan* to quit, leave, discharge, pay).

Paying revenue. A term applied to assessed lands, or lands paying revenue to government, also the rent of such lands.

MALGUZARRY TEHSIL KOOL,

(P. مالگذاري تحصيل كل *mal-guzárí-tahsíl-i-kull*).

The rent, or land revenue, according to the whole collection. Net revenues levied from *Zemindars* and farmers, and on officers of government.

MALZAMIN,

(P. مالضامن *mál-zámin*).

Bondsman for the discharge of a debt, or payment of rent. See MALZAMINEE.

MALZAMINEE,

(P. مالضامني *mál-zámini*).

Written security for the due payment of a debt or revenue.

MALIK,

(A. مالك *málik*).

Master, lord, proprietor; owner.

MALIKANA,

(P. مالكانه *málikánah*, from A. مالك *málik*, q. v.).

What relates or belongs to a person as master or head man. The *malikana* of a *Mocuddim*, or head *Ryot*, is a share of each *Ryot's* produce received by him as a customary due, forming an article of the NEAKDARRY, q. v. The term is also applicable to the *nancar*, or allowance to village collectors, or *Mocuddims* of such villages as pay rents immediately to the *khalsa*, being an item of the MUSCORAT, q. v. See also MOCUDIMS.

MAMOOL,

(A. معمول *macmúl*).

Practised, established, usual, customary.

MANGUN,

(B. মাগন *mángan*).

Begging, request; one of the cesses or *abwab*. A tax or imposition formerly levied by the officers stationed at the *chokies* and *ghauts*.

MARAH,

Perquisites from the crop, fees in kind, so called in the Northern *Circars*, the same as Russoom, q. v. [27]

MARAMUT,

(A. مرمّت *marammat*).

Mending, repairing.

MAROCHA,

A tax on marriages.

MATAFURRUCKAT,

(A. pl. متفرّقات *mutafarrikát*).

Separate, scattered, dispersed, various. Scattered divisions or portions of land.

MATAYENAH,

See Mutanieh.

MATHOOT,

See Matote.

MATHOOT FEEL KANEH,

(P. متهوت فيل خانه *mathot-i-fíl-khánah*).

An imposition for the elephant house or stable. A *soubahdarry* article of the *abwab* or cesses established by *Sujah Khaun*, being a contribution to defray the expense of feeding the elephants of the *Nazim* and *Dewan*.

MATHOTE, spelt also MATHOOT, MATHOOL and MUTHOTE,

(H. متهوت *mathót*).

Capitation contribution, imposition. An occasional impost or tax, sometimes included in the Abwab, q. v. See also Zyr Mathote.

MAUNIUM,

(TAM. *mániyam*, from S. मान्य *mánya*, respectable, honorable).

A grant of land, or assignment of the government share of the produce therefrom to the revenue officers, and the public servants of the villages in the Northern *Circars*. See Enam, Sunnud, Turrabuddy and Pitchay.

MAUZA,

(A. موضع *mauzaᶜ*).

A place, a village.

MAUZAWAR,

(P. موضعوار *mauzaᶜ-wár*, from A. موضع *mauzaᶜ* a place, a village).

By villages. A village settlement, where the officers of the government farmed out the lands of the whole village to an individual, or to the community of a village.

MEDDUD,

See Muddud.

MEDDED MASH,

See Mudded Mash.

MEERASS,

(A. ميراث *mirás* or *miráth*).

Heritage, patrimony.

MEERASSADAR,

(P. ميراثدار *mirása-dár*).

The holder or possessor of a heritage. v. Meerass. The proprietor of land.

MEERASSEE,

(A. ميراثي *mirási*).

Hereditary, hereditary property. The land of a Meerassadar, q. v.

MEHAAL,

See Mehal.

MEHAL, MAHL, MHAL, MAAL, MOHAUL, MEHAUL, MEHAAL, MAL,

(A. محالّ *maháll* plur. of محلّ *mahall* properly a place).

Places, districts, departments. Places or sources of revenue, particularly of a territorial nature: lands. N. B. This term should not, as is often the case, be confounded with مال *mál*, another Arabic word, to an incorrect ear, something like it in sound. *Maháll* denotes the places or lands yielding a revenue; but *mál* is the rent or revenue itself arising from the lands. See Mal.

MEHAUL,

See Mehal.

MEHMANY,

(مهماني *mihmání*, from P. مهمان *mihmán* a guest).

What relates to a guest; hospitality. Allowance for entertaining pilgrims, travellers, and strangers in general; an item of the Muscorat, q. v.

MELWASSY,

In the peninsula, extra produce partly appropriated to the use of temples and other religious purposes.

MEN-AUTISTY,

Grand master of artillery.

MENEWAR,

In *Malabar*, a person who keeps the district accounts called *kobly*.

MAHL,

See Mehal.

MOHALZAMINEE,

See Malzaminee.

MHASOOL,

See Mahsool.

MHASOOL SAYER,

See Mahsool Sayer.

MILKEUT,

(A. ملكيت *milkiyat*).

Property, proprietary right.

MILKEUT ISTIMRAR,

(P. ملكيت استمرار *milkiyat-i-istimrár*).

Proprietary right in continuation.

MILKUIT,

See Milkeut.

MINHA,

(A. من ها *min há*).

Literally, from that. Deduction, subtraction. [28]

MOBAI,

(A. مبيعي *mubíᶜí*).

By purchase or sale. Manufacture of salt by contract purchase.

MOCASAU,

See Mocassau.

MOCASSA,

See Mocassau.

MOCASSAU,

Peons, in the Northern *Circars*, who were paid by grants of land, subject to a quit rent only. v. Peon.

MOCUDDIM,

(A. مقدّم *mukaddam*).

Placed before, antecedent, prior, foremost. Head *Ryot*, or principal man in a village, who superintends the affairs of it, and, among other duties collects the rents of government within his jurisdiction. The same officer is in *Bengal* called also *Mundul*, and in the Peninsula *Goad* and *Potail*.

MOCUDDIMY,

(P. مقدّمي *mukaddamí*, from A. مقدّم *mukaddam*).

What relates to a *Mocuddim*. The *russoom* or share of each *Ryot's* produce received by the *Mocuddim*, an article of the *ucakdarry*: also the *nancar* or allowance to village collectors or *Mocuddims* of such villages as pay rents immediately to the *khalsa*, being an article of the *muscorat*. See Malikana.

MOCUDMY,

See Mocuddimy.

MOCUM,

See Mokrem.

MOCURRER,

(A. مقرّر *mukarrar*).

Fixed, established; permanent. What is fixed or settled.

MOCURRERY,

(P. مقرّري *mukarrarí*, from A. مقرّر *mukarrar*).

As applied to lands, means lands let on a fixed lease. The term is also applied to the government dues from the Cavel, q. v.

MOCURRERYDAR,

(P. مقرّري دار *mukarrarí-dár*).

Possessor of a lease or grant for a fixed period. v. Mocurrer and Mocurrery.

MOCURREY,

See Mocurrery.

MOCURREYDAR,

See Mocurrerydar.

MODAKIL,

(A. مداخل *mudákhil*).

Introductions, annexations, additions. Annexations or additions of lands to a particular financial division: or lands acquired, considered with reference to revenue. See Mokharije.

MOFUSSIL,

(A. مفصّل *mufassal*).

Separated, particularized, distinguished, divided into distinct parts, detailed. The subordinate divisions of a district, in contradistinction to the term *saddur*, which implies the chief seat of government; also the country, as opposed to town: the interior of the country. As applied to accounts, the term signifies detailed or those accounts which are made up in the villages and *pergunnahs*, or larger divisions of country, by the *Putwarries*, *Canongoes*, or *Serishtadars*. As applied to charges, it signifies the expense of village and *pergunnah* officers employed in the business of receiving, collecting, settling, and registering the rents: such as *Mocuddims*, *Putwarries*, *Peons*, *Pykes*, *Canongoes*, *Serishtadars*, *Tehsildars*, *Aumeens*, &c. &c.

MOFUSSIL DEWANNY ADAWLUT,

(P. مفصّل ديواني عدالت *mufassal díwání ʿadálat*).

Provincial court of civil justice.

MOGANY,

See MAGANY.

MOGGS,

See MUGS.

MOHAUL,

See MEHAL.

MOHIR,

See MOHRER.

MOHRER, MOHIR, MOHUR, MORAH, MOHERRIE,

(A. محرّر *muharrir*).

A writer, a clerk in an office.

MOHTEREFA,

(A. محترفه *muhtarafah*).

An artificer. Taxes, personal and professional, on artificers, merchants, and others; also on houses, implements of agriculture, looms, &c. a branch of the SAYER, q. v.

MOHTERFA,

See MOHTEREFA.

MOHUR,

See MOHRER.

MOHURRIE,

See MOHRER.

MOKEEM,

(A. مقوّم *mukawwim*).

Who fixes or settles. An appraiser. [29]

MOKHARIJE,

(A. مخارج *mukhárij*).

Expenses, deductions, exclusions. Territory dismembered and lost to the revenue, forming a head of deductions from the collections of the *Zemindars* in their accounts, under the general term WAZEAT, q. v. The reverse of MODAKIL, q. v.

MOLAVY,

See MOOLAVY.

MOLUNGEE,

(H. ملنگي *malangí*).

Manufacturer of salt.

MONIGAR,

(TAM. *maniyakár*).

A surveyor. A supravisor, or manager.

MOOFTY,

(A. مفتي *muftí*).

The *Muhammadan* law officer who declares the sentence.

MOOLAVY,

(A. مولوي *maulaví*).

A learned and religious man. An interpreter of the *Muhammadan* law.

MOOLGUENY,

v. MULGUENY.

MOOLVY,

See MOOLAVY.

MOONSHEE,

(A. منشي *munshí*).

Letter-writer, secretary. N. B. Europeans give this title to the native who instructs them in the Persian language.

MOOTAH,

(Probably for TAM. *motai* a heap or parcel).

In the Northern *Circars*, a small district or subdivision of a country, consisting of a certain number of villages more or less. A farm of several villages.

MOOTAHDAR,

The holder of a MOOTAH, q. v. A person on whom the *zemindarry* rights of a *mootah* are conferred by the government, under the conditions of a perpetual settlement.

MOOTAHDARRY,

What relates to a MOOTAHDAR, q. v.

MOOTANIEH,

(A. متعينه *mutaʿayyánah*).

A military station, post, or command. Stationed troops. *Sebundy* or provincial corps.

MOPILLAS,

A tribe of Arabs settled on the *Malabar* coast.

MORACA,

See MAROCHA.

MORACHA,

See MAROCHA.

MORAH,

In *Canara*, rent in kind. A field, let to a tenant at will, is reckoned and called a field of so many *morahs*.

MOSHAIRA,

(A. مشاهره *musháharah*).

Monthly stipend, pension, salary, pay or wages. A monthly allowance granted by the state to a *Zemindar* when suspended from his office.

MOTERPHA,

See MOHTEREFA.

MOTRARPHA,

See MOHTEREFA.

MOULACHO,

Native militia. *Sebundy* corps.

MOUZA,

(A. موضع *mauzaʿ*).

A place; a village, the cultivated lands of a village.

MOUZAWAR,

(P. موضع وار *mauzaʿ-wár* from A. موضع *mauzaʿ* a village).

By villages. A term employed to designate a village settlement.

MOUZERA,

See MUZERA.

MOUZERAH,

See MUZERA.

MOVEN or MOYEN ZABITAH,

(A. ضابطه معيّن *muʿayyan zábitah*).

Established custom. Charges, collections so called in the Ceded Districts.

MUCHELKA,

(T. مچلكه *muchalkah*).

A solemn engagement or declaration in writing.

MUCHELKA IN DARUD,

(P. مچلكه اين دارد *muchalkah in dárad*).

"The engagement contains this." The title of a written declaration, which, under the *Muhammadan* administration of the Northern *Circars*, was produced by the *Aumildar* or collector general, signed jointly by the *Desmooks* and *Despondeahs*, purporting that they had not, in the way of bribery or otherwise, paid anything to the agent of government, except what is specified in the public accounts of receipts.

MUCURRERY,

(P. مقرّري *mukarrarí*).

Relating to what is fixed or established; as *mucurrery* leases, *mucurrery* grants, &c. v. MOCURRERY.

MUDDUD,

(A. مدد *madad*).

Aid, help, assistance. [30]

MUDDUD MASH,

(P. مدد معاش *madad-i-maʿásh*).

Aid for subsistence. An article in the rent-roll called *tumar jumma*, consisting of allotments of land, as a subsistence to religious and learned men; an item of the *muscorat*, and a branch of *ayma* grants.

MUDHOOR,

(S. मधुर *madhura*, from S. मधु *madhu* honey).

Sweet, fresh.

MUDHOORY,

(From S. मधुर *madhura*. See MUDHOOR).

Applied to lands, means fresh, in contradistinction to *nemucky*, or salt lands.

MUFTI,

See MOOFTY.

MUGS,

Pirates from the coast of *Arracan*, who formerly committed great depredations in the river *Ganges*.

MUJERA, or MUJERAH,

See MUZERA.

MUJERAI,

(P. مجرايي *mujráyí*, from A. مجرا *mujrá* allowance, premium; obeisance, respect).

Who pays respect. Acknowledgments made to the *Zemindars* in the vicinity of the hill-people of *Rajemahal*, to prevent robberies; being an item of the MUSCORAT, q. v.

MUJMUDAR,

(P. مجموعه دار *majmúcah-dár*, from A. مجموعه *majmúcah* and P. دار *dár*).

Who has in charge the whole collection. A temporary revenue accountant of a district or province.

MUL GUENY,

(Perhaps from S. मूल्य *múlya* purchase; price, wages, hire; and CAN. *gueny* a tenant).

In *Canara*, a tenant by purchase, or for ever, at a fixed rent.

MULLA,

(A. ملا *mullá*).

A learned man, a schoolmaster.

MUNDUL,

(S. मण्डल *mandala*, B. মণ্ডল *mandal*).

A circle, a division of country so called. The head man of a village; the same as MOCUDDIM, q. v.

MUNEWAR,

(*Manai-wár* from TAM. *manai* a piece of ground, and P. وار *wár*).

An officer who keeps the *hobly* or district account in *Malabar*.

MUNNIMS,

Jungle possessions in the Northern *Circars*.

MUNNOVERTY,

(S. मनोवृत्ति *manó-vritti*, from मनः *manah* the mind, and वृत्ति *vritti* profession, livelihood, maintenance).

A class of military tenants of a higher order, in the Northern *Circars*, who were bound to bring their adherents with them into the field.

MUNNY CAVELLY,

(TAM. *manai-kávali*).

A term used in *Mysore* for village watching fees.

MUNSIFF,

(A. منصف *munsif*).

A just and equitable man. Native justice or judge whose powers do not extend farther than to suits for personal property not exceeding fifty *rupees*.

MUNSUB,

(A. منصب *mansab*).

An office of dignity and title, generally of a military nature.

MUNSUBDAR,

(P. منصب دار *mansab-dár*).

Holder of a MUNSUB, q. v. A military officer of rank holding this title under the *Musulmán* governments.

MUNSUBDARAN,

(P. منصب داران *mansabdárán*, plur. of منصب دار *mansab-dár*. See MUNSUBDAR).

The *Munsubdars* or military officers of rank, an article in the roll called *tumar jummah*, consisting of *jaghire* appropriations to military officers, on the condition of service.

MURRAMUT,

(A. مرمت *murammat*).

Repairing, mending. Charges for repairs.

MUSCOOR,

(A. مذكور *mazkúr*).

Mentioned, before-mentioned; a matter before-mentioned.

MUSCOORAT, MUSCORAT,

(A. مذكورات *mazkúrát*, pl. of مذكور *mazkúr*).

Matters or items which have been before mentioned or specified. *Dustoors*, or customary deductions, allowed to *Zemindars* from their collections, at the close of their settlements, applied to a variety of petty *moffusil* disbursements, of which the *russoom zemindarry* and *nancar* lands are a part: and including charitable donations originally unprovided for; an item or head of revenue account of comparatively modern institution.

MUSCOORY,

(P. مذكوري *mazkúrí* from A. مذكور *mazkúr*).

Small or single *pergunnahs*, *zemindaries*, and petty *mahls*, or *talookdaries*, paying rent through a superior *zemindar*. v. MUSCOOR.

MUSHAIRA,

(A. مشاهره *musháharah*).

A bargain by the month. Monthly pay, salary, wages, or stipend.

MUSHAIRA KOOLKERNAIN,

(P. مشاهرهٔ كلكرنان *musháharah-i-kulkarnán*).

Monthly allowance to *Brahman* accountants in the Northern *Circars*.

MUSHAOOL,

A mistake for MUSHROOT, q. v.

MUSHROOT,

(A. مشروط *mashrút*).

Stipulated, conditional. As applied to grants of lands, it signifies that the grants are, either wholly or in part, to be appropriated to particular uses.

MUSHROOT TANNAJAUT,

(P. مشروط تهاناجات *mashrút-i-t'hánáját*).

Conditional appropriations of land in *jaghire* for garrisons, and pensions.

MUSNUD,

(A. مسند *masnad*).

The place of sitting: a seat. A throne or chair of state.

MUTAH,

See MOOTAH.

MUTAHDAR,

See MOOTAHDAR.

MUTHOTE,

See MATHOTE.

MUTSEDDY,

(A. متصدي *mutasaddí*).

Intent upon. Writer, accountant clerk in a public office.

MUTT,

(S. मठ *mat'ha*).

A college, a convent.

MUZCOORAT,

See MUSCOORAT.

MUZERA,

(A. مزرع *mazrac*).

A cultivated field sown or ready for sowing. In the Northern *Circars* the term implies a component part of a *mouza* or village.

MUZOONAT,

(A. موزونات *mawzúnát*, pl. of A. موزون *mawzún*).

Weighed, adjusted; settled or balanced, as an account. What has been adjusted or settled. Allowed deductions applied to a variety of disbursements, such as the *nankar* or allowance to the *zemindar*, &c.

N.

NABOB,

See NAWAB.

NAIB,

(A. نايب *náyib*).

A deputy.

NAIB NAZIM,

(P. نايب ناظم *naib-názim*).

Deputy of the *Nazim* or governor.

NAIG,

See NAIK.

NAIK,

(S. नायक *náyak* or *náyaka*).

Leader, conductor, chief; petty military officer.

NAIKWAR,

(From S. नायक *náyaka* or *náyak*, and the Persian possessive participle وار *wár* together forming *náyak-wár*).

Possessing a *náyak*. A village under the management of a *náyak*. See NAIK.

NAIKWARRY,

(From S. नायक *náyaka* and P. واري *wárí*, forming *náyak-wárí*).

Any thing connected with a village, &c. under a NAIK, q. v. Establishment of village *Peons*.

NAIR,

Chief, headman. The *Nairs* are a peculiar description of *Hindus*, principally of the military class, who hold lands in *Malabar*.

NAIR GUENY,

(Probably from *nair* chief, head, and *gueny* a tenant. Or, it may be from *nair* a plough, and *gueny* a tenant; a plough tenant).

A kind of soccage tenure in some parts of *Canara*. See GUENY.

NAIR MUL GUENY,

See GUENY NAIR MUL.

NAMBYA,

A cast of *Brahmans* in the peninsula. [32]

NAUNCAR, or NANCAR,

(P. نانکار *nánkár*, from P. نان *nán* bread).

Allowance or assignment for bread or subsistence. An assignment of land, or the government dues from a particular portion of land, calculated to yield 5 per cent. on the net receipts into the treasury, held by a *Zemindar*. The term is also applied to the official lands of the *Canongoes* and other revenue servants.

NAUT or NAUTUM,

(S. नाथ *nátha*, TAM. *nátam*).

Lord, master, headman.

NAUTAWAR,

(From S. नाथ *nátha* lord, master, and the Persian possessive particle وار *wár*, together forming *nátha-wár*).

Having a lord or master. Certain villages superintended by headmen called *Nauts* or *Nautums*, on the part of government. See NAUT. The term is also used for headman.

NAUTSELLAVOO,

(TAM. *náta-silavu*).

Expences or charges account the headman. See NAUT.

NAUTAM KAR,

(TAM. *nátam-kár*).

Headman or cultivator of a village. See NAUT.

NAUT CURNUM,

Head village accountant. See NAUT and CURNUM.

NAWAB,

(A. Adj. sup. degree نواب *nawwáb* or *navváb*, from A. نايب *náyib* a deputy).

Very great deputy, vicegerent, viceroy. The governor of a province under the *Mogul* government, whom we call *Nabob*. N. B. The title of *Nawab*, by courtesy, is often given to persons of high rank or station.

NAYEL CAVELLY,

See DESHA CAVEL.

NAZIM,

(A. ناظم *názim*).

Composer, arranger, adjuster. The first officer or governor of a province, and minister of the department of criminal justice; styled also *Nawab* and *Soubahdar*.

NAZIR,

(A. ناظر *názir*).

A supervisor or inspector.

NAZIR JEMMADAR,

(P. ناظرجمعدار *názir-jra macdá*).

Inspecting captain or officer. A head *Peon*.

NEABUT,

(A. نيابت *niyábat*).

Lieutenancy, vicegerency. The office, administration, and jurisdiction of a NAWAB, q. v.

NEAKDARRY,

(P. نيکداري *nék-dárí*).

Holding or keeping safe or well; safeguard. Perquisites or fees received or collected from the *Ryots*; being shares of the produce of their lands appropriated to particular public officers in the village or other persons.

NEEMSALY,

(P. نيم سالي *nímsálí*).

Half yearly.

NEEM TUCKY, or NEEM TANKA,

(From P. نيم *ním* half, and B. টাকা *táká* or টংকা *tangká* a *rupee*).

A perquisite of half a *rupee* in the hundred on the *assul jamma*, an additional allowance to the *Canongoes*; being an item of the MUSCORAT, q. v.

NEEMUCKY,

(P. نمکي *namakí*, from نمک *namak* salt).

Saline, salt. Salt lands.

NEERGANTEE,

Distributer of water for irrigation in the peninsula.

NEER MOODUT, or NER MOODUT,

A contract by which a mortgagee in *Malabar* advances a further sum on a landed estate at the expiration of the former term.

NEERNALLY,

The offering to the deity upon commencing the measurement.

NEGABAUN,

(P. نگاه بان *nigáh-bán*).

A watchman or guard. A petty officer of police.

NEKDY,

v. NUCKDY.

NESF NAICKWARIAN,

(P. نصف نايکواريان *nésf-i-náyakwárián*.)

Literally, half of the *naikwarries*. Half the wages of the village *Peons*. See NAICKWARRY.

NESHT, or NISHT,

(S. नष्ट *nashta*).

Lost, deficient. Extra assessment in *Canara* for deficiencies of rent.

NIRK,

(P. نرخ *nirkh*).

Price; price settled by the police, price current. Standard rate by which lands are assessed, formed on the produce and measurement of them at so much per *bega*. In some districts each village has its own. The *abwab* or cesses are additions to the *nirk*, sometimes included in it, and sometimes not; but always levied in certain proportions to it.

NIRKBANDY,

(P. نرخبندي *nirkh-bandí*).

Fixing the price. The record exhibiting the NIRK, q. v. [33]

NIZAM,

(A. نظام *nizám*).

Order, arrangement. An arranger. *Nizám ul Mulk* the administrator of the empire.

NIZAMAT,

(A. نظامت *nizámat*).

Arrangement, government. The office of the NAZIM, or NIZAM, q. v. The administration of criminal justice.

NIZAMAT ADAWLAT,

(P. نظامت عدالت *nizámat-cadálat*).

The court of criminal justice.

NOONJEE,

See NUNJAH.

NOWARRAH,

(H. نوارا *naw-ára*, from S. नौ *nau* or *naw* a boat or ship, and P. آرا *ára*, from P. آراستن *árástan* to set in order, prepare).

An establishment of boats, or a naval establishment.

NOWARRAH OMLEH,

(P. نواراي عمله *nawárá-i-camalah*).

The *nowarrah* or boat establishment of the officers. An article in the rent-roll *tumar jummah*; being a *jaghire* appropriation for the naval establishment.

NUCKD,

(A. نقد *nakd*).

Ready money, cash, specie.

NUCKDY,

(P. Adj. نقدي *nakdí* from A. نقد *nakd*, q. v.)

Ready-money, ready-money payment. A settlement made for the payment of rent or revenue in specie. The term is also applied to signify provision for household expenditure.

NULLA,

(H. نالا *nálá*).

A streamlet, rivulet, water-course.

NUNJAH,

(TAM. *nanjai*).

Wet land. Land which, from its situation, may be irrigated, and therefore fit for the cultivation of rice. Wet land cultivation. Rice.

NUNJAH MAIL PUNJAH,

(TAM. *nanjai-mél-punjai*).

Dry land cultivation upon wet. In *Tinnevelly*, when, from an accidental deficiency of water, land, which is usually cultivated with rice, happens to be unfit for that grain, they plough up the stubble, and sow it with the best sorts of dry grain. See NUNJAH and PUNJAH.

NUNJAHMEL,

(TAM. *nanjai mél*).

Probably a contraction of NUNJAH MAIL PUNJAH, q. v.

NUNJAH TAUM PUNJAH,

(TAM. *nanjai-taram-punjai*).

Wet land like dry. The least valuable of *Nunjah* land, from the uncertainty as to water for irrigation.

NUNJEE,

See NUNJAH.

NUNJEE TERIM, TENUM, or TAUM PUNJEE,

See NUNJAH TAUM PUNJAH.

NUNKAB ZAMY,

(A mistake for P. نقب زني *nakab-zani*).

Literally, striking a mine; undermining, burrowing. The practice of robbing by making holes through the wall of a house.

NURGUNTY,

See NEERGUNTEE.

NUZZER,

(A. نذر *nazr*).

A vow; an offering. A present made to a superior.

NUZZERANAH,

(P. نذرانه *nazránah*, from A. نذر *nazr*).

By way of offering or present; any thing given as a present, particularly as an acknowledgment for a grant of lands, public office and the like. See NUZZER.

NUZZERANAH HAL,

(P. نذرانهٔ حال *nazránah-i-hál*).

A present or recent NAZZERANAH, q. v. An item of the *soubahdarry abwab*.

NUZZERANAH MOCCURRERY,

(P. نذرانهٔ مقرري *nazránah-i-mukarrari*).

A fixed *nuzzeranah*. An item of the *soubahdarry abwab* introduced by *Sujah Khaun*, being fixed pecuniary acknowledgments paid by *Zemindars* for improper remissions, indulgences, favors and protection, forbearance from *hustabood* investigations; or for being freed from the immediate superintendance of *Aumils*; but ostensibly to defray the charge of *nuzzers* or presents sent to the court on *Mussulman* festivals, &c. The practice existed from ancient times, but was rendered permanent by *Sujah Khaun*.

NUZZERANAH MUNSOOR GUNGE,

(P. نذرانهٔ منصور گنج *nazránah-i-mansúr-ganj*).

A *nuzzeranah* or present on account the grain market called *munsoor gunge*. An item of the *soubahdarry abwab* established by *Alli Verdi Khaun*.

O.

OMLAH,

(A. عمله *'amalah*, plur. of عامل *'ámil*).

Officers, the civil officers of government. A head of *zemindarry* charges. See NOWARRAH, and AHSHAM.

OOL,

(Probably a corruption of TAM. *ólai*).

The leaf of the Palmira tree on which they write: a letter, deed, lease. [34]

OOLCOODY or OOLKOODY,

(TAM. *ólai-kudi*, from *ólai* the leaf of the Palmira tree on which they write: a letter, a lease, and *kudi* a tenant or husbandman).

Hereditary tenant, and perhaps, proprietor of the land. See MEERASSADAR, q. v.

OOL PARACOODY,

(See OOL and PARACOODY). The fixed and permanent tenant of the *Meerassadar*. He has no property in the soil.

OOL PYAKOODY,

See OOL and PYAKOODY. The same as OOL PARACOODY, q. v.

OOTAR,

(H. اتار *utár*).

Abatement, deduction. Rate of decrease of rent in different classes of land.

ORCH,

A handful of grain by which the measurement of grain into *cullums* or heaps is marked.

OTTY or OTTI,

A form of mortgage and transfer of landed property in *Malabar*.

OTTY KEMPUNUM or KEMPOONUM,

A similar contract in *Malabar* to OTTY, q. v.

OTTY KOOLLY KANUM,

A form of mortgage, in *Malabar*, nearly similar to OTTY, q. v.

OTTYPER or OTTYPAR,

A deed by which the *Jaimkar* or proprietor of land, in *Malabar*, transfers his property to another.

P.

PADDY,

(M. پادي *pádi*).

Rice in the husk.

PAGODA,

(Perhaps from *pagod* an idol, which is itself a word of doubtful origin).

A term, unknown to the natives of *India*, given by Europeans to *Hindu* temples; also to a gold coin, often with an image on it, properly called *Hun* or *Hoon*.

PAIBAKY,

(P. پايباقي *páy-báki*, from P. پاي *páy* foot and باقي *báki* balance).

Under the head of balances. *Jaghire* appropriations for sundry purposes.

PAIKAN,

(P. پيکان *paykán*, plur. of P. پيک *payk*).

Foot messengers; village guards. Allowance for increased establishment of the *Pykes*, or village guards; being an item of the MUSCORAT, q. v.

PAINAM,

(P. پاينام *páynám*).

Heads of the grand financial divisions of the *soubah* of *Bengal*, of which *Zemindarries*, and other separate jurisdictions, form the subdivisions.

PAITHEE SHURREEK,

(H. پيٹي شريک *péti sharík*).

A belly, or internal, partner. A copartner in land in *Tinnevelly*.

PALABHOGUM,

(TAM. *pala-bhógam*, from TAM. *pala* many, several, and s. भोग *bhógam* enjoyment).

In the possession of several. Villages, the landed property of which is held in common by all the hereditary proprietors, or *Meerassadars*, of those villages, each however possessing his own land, as a separate property; and always holding the same spot of land.

PANCHOUTRA,

(H. پنچوترا *panchútrah*, s. पंचोत्तर *panchótara*).

A custom-house for collecting the inland *sayer* duties.

PANCHOUTRA KEFFYET,

(H. پنچوترهٔ کفايت *panchótarah-kifáyat*).

Increase of revenue derived from bringing fraudulent emoluments or abuses to account, in the branches of *sayer* duty inland. It also signifies inland *sayer* duties. See PANCHOUTRA and KEFFYET.

PANDARAH VADIKY,

See PUNDARAH VADIKY.

PANDARUM,

In the peninsula, a kind of travelling religious mendicant.

PANDARY,

Tax on shops of *Muhammadan* workmen and retail merchants of that religion; and on temporary stalls in fairs held at places of *Musulman* pilgrimage, or *Hindu* worship, being a branch of the *sayer*.

PANDERY,

A tax on shops and retail merchants in towns in the Northern *Circars*. See PANDARY.

PANMALA,

See PAUNMALA.

PARACOODY,

(TAM. *para-kudi*, from S. पर *para* another, a stranger, strange, and TAM. *kudi* a villager or husbandman).

A temporary tenant from another village, who cultivates the land of a *Meerassadar*; the same as PYACARRY, PYKAUST, and PYACOODY, q. v.

PARACOODY OOL,

See PARACOODY and OOL, a fixed and permanent tenant under a *Meerassadar*, or a holding of government. See OOL PARACOODY. [35]

PARAGOODY,

See PARACOODY.

PARAGOODY WARUM,

(TAM. *para-kudi-wáram*).

The share of a PARACOODY, q. v. See also WARUM.

PARBUNNY,

(S. पर्वणि *parvani*).

What relates to the Hindu festivals at the new and full moon. A tax sometimes levied by *Zemindars* and farmers on the tenants.

PARIAR,

A term used by Europeans in India to designate the outcasts of the *Hindu* tribes, and the vilest things of their kind.

PASBAUN,

(P. پاسبان *pás-bán*).

A watchman or guard. See GORIAL.

PASHENGARY,

The same as PALABHOGUM, q. v.

PATAM,

(TAM. *pátam* a corruption of S. पत्रं *patram* a leaf).

A lease, or simple lease, in *Malabar*, the same as *Pottah* in *Bengal*. See WARUM PATAM.

PATNA CHITTY and BOGAMY,

Tax upon the heads or chiefs of the right and left hand casts, who each collected from their casts certain impositions. *Patna Chitty*, or *Shitty*, also means the head merchant of a town who settles disputes of casts, and frequently collects the taxes from them.

PAULBHOGUM,

See PALABHOGUM.

PAUN,

(H. پان *pán*).

Leaf of the *piper betel* plant, which the natives chew with the *araca* nut and a small quantity of prepared shell-lime.

PAUNMALA,

(H. پان مالا *pán-málá*).

Betel-leaf-garden. Ground suitable to the culture of the *piper betel* plant. *Nunjah* garden lands. v. NUNJAH.

PAUNMALEE,

See PAUNMALA.

PAYMELE,

(P. پاي مال *páy-mál*).

Trampling under foot. Deductions for the devastations occasioned by the march of an army.

PEEROOTER,

(From P. پير *pír* an old man, a *Muhammadan* sage or saint, with a *Hindu* termination).

Allowances to *Muhammadan* sages. A particular description of lands held rent free, or assignments of the government dues from particular lands enjoyed by such persons. N. B. A term not in common use.

PEISHWA,

(P. پيشوا *péshwá*).

Guide, leader. The prime minister of the *Mahratta* government.

PELAJURY,

A species of grain.

PELEAMUNAUM,

(Probably a mistake for TAM. *puliyamarum*).

Tamarind tree.

PEON,

(Probably a corruption of P. پياده *piyádah*).

A footman, a foot soldier. An inferior officer or servant employed in revenue, police, or judicial duties. He is sometimes armed with a sword and shield.

PERGUNNAH,

(P. پرگنه *parganah*).

A small district consisting of several villages, being a sub-division of a CHUCKLA, q. v.

PERGUNNAT EL JUMMA,

(A. پرگنات الجمع *parganát-ul-jama*).

A term intended to denote the accounts showing the revenues of a *pergunnah*, and the aggregate of the rents of the villages, after deducting the *Mofussil* charges. N. B. The term is not in general use.

PERMARREE LAND,

Land in which the thorn and other shrubs have grown requiring to be cut up and cleared by the hatchet.

PESHANUM,

(TAM. *pisanam*).

A species of fine rice; the *peshanum* harvest begins about the latter end of January, and ends about the beginning of June.

PESHCAR,

(P. پيشکار *pésh-kár* for پيشِ کار *pésh-i-kár*, from پيش *pésh* before and کار *kár* work, business, affair).

Chief agent or manager; chief assistant.

PESHCUSH,

(P. پيش کش *pésh-kash*, from پيش *pésh* before and کش *kash* draw).

A present, particularly to government, in consideration of an appointment, or as an acknowledgment for any tenure. Tribute, fine, quit-rent, advance on the stipulated revenues. The tribute formerly paid by the *Poligars* to government. The first fruits of an appointment, or grant of land.

PETTAH,

(TAM. *pettai*).

The suburbs of a fortified town.

PICOTAH,

A machine for raising water to irrigate the fields in the peninsula. [36]

PILLWANY,

(TAM. *pillu* and *pullu* grass, *pilwari* and *pulwari* grassy).

A tax on grass or pasture; grass land.

PLAKETA,

Uncultivated, waste or deserted land.

POITAL,

See POTAIL.

POLLIGAR,

(TAM. *pálaiya-gáran* or *pálaiya gár.*)

Head of a village district. Military chieftain in the peninsula similar to hill *Zemindar* in the Northern *Circars*; the chief of a POLLAM, q. v.

POLLUM,

(TAM. *pálaiyam*, from S. पाल्यं *pályam* to be protected).

In the peninsula, means a district held by a POLLIGAR, q. v. Also a town.

PONICANDO,

Hill fields.

POOLIAPUT,

(Probably for S. पाल्यपति *pálya pati*).

Head of the *pályam* (*pollam*). Lands in the hands of *Poligars* or *Zemindars*, and not under the immediate management of government.

See PULI PUT.

POOLBUNDY,

(P. پلبندي *pul-bandi*).

Repairing the embankments.

POONAS or POONASS FUSSIL,

Cotton harvest. Small grain harvest in the Northern *Circars*.

POONJEE,

See PUNJAH.

POONYUM PATAM,

(TAM. *punyam-pátam*, S. पुण्यं पत्रं *punyam patram*).

Literally, a fair or equitable *pottah*, or written engagement. A lease where the rent and interest of the sum advanced by the tenant to the landlord seem security for each other; and nearly the same as KANNUM PATUM, q. v.

POOROOPA,

Enaums or grants of land paying a fixed money rent or tribute in the *Dindigul* and *Tinnevelly* provinces. See POROOPOO.

POOSHTEE BUNDY,

(P. پشته بندي *pushtah-bandí* from P. پشته *pushtah* or P. پشتي *pushti* a prop or buttress; an embankment, and P. بندي *bandí* making fast or repairing).

Repairing the embankments. An article of the ZYR MATHOTE, q. v.

POREMPOCO,

Barren land wholly uncultivated and uncultivable. See PURRAMPOKE.

POROOPA,

See POOROOPA and POROOPOO.

POROOPOO,

Nunjah or wet grain land paying a fixed money rent in *Tinnevelly*. See NUNJAH and POOROOPA.

POTAIL,

Head man of a village who collects the rents from the other *ryots* therein, and has the general superintendance of its concerns. The same person who in *Bengal* is called MOCUDDIM and MUNDUL, q. v.

POTALIES,

See POTAIL.

POTEEL,

See POTAIL.

POTTAH,

(H. پتّا *pattá*, probably a corruption of S. पत्र *patra*, a leaf, a leaf of paper, &c.)

A lease granted to the cultivators on the part of government, either written on paper, or engraved with a style on the leaf of the fan palmira tree, by Europeans called *cadjan*. See PATAM.

POTTAHS JANAJAT,

(H. پتّا جناجات *patta janáját*).

Pottahs or leases given to the cultivators individually. See POTTAH and JANAJAT.

POTTAHS TUCKA,

(Probably for *Pottahs Teecka*)

Pottahs granted to small farmers. See POTTAH and TUCKA.

PUCKALLY,

A man who, in the peninsula, carries water in leathern bags or skins on a bullock.

PUGDI,

An extra assessment imposed in 1711 in *Canara*.

PULATHY,

Damaged produce.

PULIAPUT,

(TAM. *pálaiyavats*. पाल्यवत् *pályavat*).

Literally belonging to a POLLUM, q. v. Lands in the hands of *Poligars*, or *Zemindars*, and not under the immediate management of government. See POOLIAPUT.

PULLEE,

(TAM. *palli*).

The name of a cast, who, in the *jaghire* either by custom or rule, have a hereditary right of service under the *Meerassadars*, and are entitled to one-third of the share which the latter receive of the crops.

PULLER,

(TAM. *pallar*).

The name of a low cast of people who till the land in *Tanjore*, and are considered the slaves of the soil.

PULLERWURRY,

The name of a tax levied on the *Puller* cast in the *Dindigul* province. See PULLER.

[37]

PULLIUM,

See PUTTIOM.

PULLOO PAIRA,

Labouring *Pullers*. v. PULLER.

PUNAHE,

(S. पुण्याहः *punyáhah*).

Literally, a holiday. The name of a *zemindarry* charge in *Burdwan*. See PUNEAH and PUNEAH KURTCH.

PUNCHAIT,

(S. पंचायित *pancháyita*).

Five assembled. An assembly or jury of five persons to whom a cause is referred for investigation and decision; an ancient *Hindu* establishment.

PUNDARA,

See PUNDARAH VADIKY.

PUNDARAH VADIKY,

Villages in the Southern *pollams* of which the absolute proprietary right is chiefly held by inhabitants of the fourth, or lowest *Hindu* tribe, called *Soodras*.

PUNDARAH VANDIKY,

See PUNDARAH VADIKY.

PUNDARY VADIKY,

See PUNDARA VADIKY.

PUNDIT,

(S. पण्डित *pandita*).

A learned *Brahman*.

PUNDLE KRUTCH,

An article of *zemindarry* charges in *Dinagepore*.

PUNEAH,

(S. पुण्याहः *punyáhah*).

Literally, a holiday. The day when the settlement for the new year is made.

PUNEAH KURTCH,

(H. پنيا خرچ *punyá-kharch*.)

Expences incurred at the PUNEAH, q. v. An item of *zemindarry* charges.

PUNG,

(TAM. *pangu*).

Part, portion, dividend, lot, share. A portion or share of a village in *Tanjore*, the same as BAUGHAM, q. v.

PUNJA,

See PUNJAH.

PUNJAH,

(TAM. *punjai*).

Land that cannot be easily watered by artificial means, depending chiefly on the falling rains for irrigation, and therefore unfit for the cultivation of rice. See NUNJAH.

PUNJAI,

See PUNJAH.

PUNJAYET,

See PUNCHAIT.

PUNJEE,

See PUNJAH.

PURRAMPOKE,

Land utterly unproductive, such as sites of towns and villages: beds of rivers, and, in some cases, of tanks: roads and extensive tracts of stony and rocky ground where no plough can go.

PUTTAH,

See POTTAH.

PUTTEE,

The share of a village *Zemindar* in the district of *Benares*.

PUTTEEDAR,

The holder of a share in the property of a village in the district of *Benares*. See PUTTEE.

PUTTEEL and PUTTELL, for POTAIL, q. v.

PUTTI,

An extra assessment made in addition to the standard rent in *Bednore* in the years 1718 and 1758.

PUTTIAM,

(TAM. *patiyam*).

A written engagement, the same as PATAM and POTTAH, q. v.

PUTTIOM,

See PUTTIAM.

PUTTOOKUT RYOTS,

The same as MEERASSADARS, q. v.

PUTTUCKDAR,

(H. پتكدار *patakdár*).

Literally, book-keeper, accountant. A species of *Zemindar* or collector in *Tanjore*, who had the charge of a greater or less number of villages, and resembling the *Nautwars* in the *Jaghire*.

PUTWARRY,

(H. پتواري *patwárí*).

Village accountant, the same as the *Curnum* of the peninsula.

PYACARRY,

(H. پايكاري *páy-kárí* from P. پاي *páy* the foot, and كاريدن *káridan* to cultivate, to labour).

A sub-tenant or husbandman, who cultivates the land of another for one or more years by agreement, for which he is entiled to a certain proportion of the produce, the same as PYACOODY, PARACODDY, and PYKAUST, q. v.

PYACOODY,

(From P. پاي *páy* the foot, and TAM. *kudi* a peasant or cultivator).

An under or sub-tenant, the same as PARACOODY, q. v.

PYCARRY,

See PYACARRY.

PYCOTTAH,

PYKAUST,

(H. پايكاشت *páy-kásht*, from P. پاي *páy* the foot, and كشتن *káshtan* to cultivate).

An inferior or under tenant. The term, applied to lands, means cultivated by an under tenant or peasant belonging to another village. See PYACARRY.

PYKAUST RYOTS,

(From H. پايكاشت *páykásht*).

Under tenants or cultivators. Those who cultivate lands in a village to which they do not belong, and hold their lands upon a more indefinite tenure than the *khode khosht ryots*, the *pottahs* or leases under which they hold being generally granted with a limitation in point of time. See PYKAUST.

PYKE,

(H. پيك *payk* from S. पादिक *pádika*).

A foot messenger. A person employed as a night watch in a village, and as a runner or messenger on the business of the revenue.

R.

RACHEWAR,

(A corruption of P. راجوار *raj-wár*, from S. राज *rája*, and P. وار *wár*).

Related to kings or nobles. A warlike tribe, from which a part of the *Zemindars* of the Northern *Circars* are descended. The same as *Rowwars*.

RAHBERAN,

(P. راه بران *ráh-barán*, pl. of راهبر *ráh-bar*, from P. راه *ráh* road, way, and بر *bar* carrying, conducting).

Road conductors or way guides. Allowance for an increased number of guides for the convenience and protection of merchants and travellers, being an item of the MUSCORAT, q. v.

RAHDARRY,

(P. راهداري *ráh-dárí*, from P. راه *ráh* road, way, and P. داري *dárí* from داشتن *dáshtan* to keep).

Keeping the roads. The term, applied to duties, means those collected at different stations in the interior of the country from passengers, and on account of grain and other necessaries of life, by the *Zemindars* and other officers of government, being a branch of the SAYER, q. v.

RAJAH,

(S. राजा *rájá*, from the radical राज *ráj* shine).

King, prince, chieftain, nobleman. A title in ancient times given to chiefs of the second or military *Hindu* tribe only.

RAJE,

(S. राज्य *rájya*).

The title, office, or jurisdiction of a RAJAH, q. v.

RAJEPOOT,

(A corruption of S. राजपुत्र *rajaputra*).

Literally son of a king. The name of a warlike race of *Hindus*.

RANNY,

(A corruption of S. राज्ञी *rajní* fem. of राजा *rájá*).

Queen, princess; wife of a RAJAH, q. v.

RAWWAR,

(A corruption of P. راجوار *ráj-wár* from S. राज *rája*, and P. وار *wár*).

See RACHEWAR.

RAYEL,

A title, equivalent to *Rajah*, given to the sovereigns of *Bijnugger*, or, more correctly, *Vijaya-nagara*.

RAZENAMAH,

(P. راضي نامه *rází-námah*, from A. راضي *rází* satisfied, and P. نامه *námah* a writing).

A written testimonial given by a plaintiff, upon a cause being finally settled, that he is satisfied. The defendant gives a SAFER NAMAH, q. v.

RECMY,

(P. رقمي *rakmí*, from A. رقم *rakam* kind, sort, species).

Of different sorts. Rupees of various denominations and value.

REDDY,

See REDDYWAR.

REDDYWAR,

(Probably from S. ऋद्धि *riddhi* wealth, and P. وار *wár* possessing).

Wealthy, rich; a rich man. A chief.

REKA,

Standard rent in *Canara*.

RHEDDYWAR,

See REDDYWAR.

ROBOCAR,

(P. روبكار *rú-ba-kár*).

Literally face to the business. Intent upon or ready for business.

ROBOCARRY,

(P. روبكاري *rú-ba-kárí*, from P. روبكار *rú-ba-kár*).

A form of instructions for proceeding in a particular business. See ROBOCAR. [39]

ROWANAH,

(P. روانه *rawánah*, from P. روانيدن *rawánídan* to cause to go, to dispatch).

A dispatch. A pass, passport, permit.

ROY ROWAN or ROY ROYAN,

(P. راي رايان *ráyi-ráyán*, literally *rajah* of *rajahs*, or noble of nobles).

A *Hindu* title given to the principal officer of the *khalsa*, or chief treasurer of the exchequer.

ROZEENAH,

See ROZINAH.

ROZENAH,

See ROZINAH.

ROZINADARAN,

(P. روزينه داران *rózínah-dárán*, pl. of P. روزينه دار *rózínah-dár*).

Who hold or enjoy a daily allowance; an item of the MUSCORAT, q. v. The same as ROZINAH, q. v.

ROZINAH,

(P. روزينه *rózínah*, from P. روز *róz* a day).

Daily, daily allowance. Daily allowance to the *Brahmans*, &c. an item of the MUSCORAT, q. v.

RUBBA,

(A. ربع *rubae*).

A fourth part. The fourth share of the yearly produce of lands received by the *Muhammadan* government, which was commuted, in the time of the emperor *Ackbar*, for a fixed payment, or money rent, according to the *Assul Tumar Jumma*, or assessment of *Toorell Mull*.

RUCKBAH,

(A. رقبه *rukbah*).

Collar: enclosure, boundaries. Measurement or statement of measured lands of villages.

RUPEE,

(H. روپيه *rúpya* from S. रूप्य *rúpya* silver).

The name of a silver coin of comparatively modern currency; for it is remarkable that there do not exist any specimens in that metal of a date anterior to the establishment of the *Muhammadan* power in *India*; while a great many in gold have been preserved of a far higher antiquity. The imaginary rupee of *Bengal*, called the *current rupee*, in which the Company's accounts were formerly kept, was rated at the nominal value of two shillings, and the real coin called *sicca rupee*, sixteen per cent. better than the *current rupee*.

RUSHUM,

See RUSSOOM.

RUSSOOM,

(A. رسوم *rusúm*, pl. of A. رسم *rasm*).

Customs, customary commissions, gratuities, fees, or perquisites. Shares of the crops and ready money payments received by public officers, as perquisites attached to their situations.

RUSSOOM NEZARAT,

(P. رسوم نظارت *rusúm i-nazárat*).

Perquisites of the office of *Nazir*; an item of the ZYR MATHOTE, q. v.

RUSSOOM ZEMINDARRY,

(P. رسوم زميندارى *rusúm-i-zamindári*).

Customary perquisites attached to the office of a *Zemindar*. Perquisites or shares of the *sayer* duties allowed to *Zemindars*; and deductions from the collections equal to about five per cent. on the net receipts in the *mofussil* treasury, enjoyed by the *Zemindars* in addition to their *nancar* or *saveram* lands.

RUSSUD,

(P. رسد *rasad*).

Augmentation, applied to land rents.

RUSSUD JAMMA,

(P. رسد جمع *rasad-jamaε*).

A rent progressively increasing. See RUSSUD and JAMMA.

RYOT,

(A. رعيّت *raεiyat*, from A. رعي *raεyí* to graze, feed, or guard cattle).

Peasant, subject; tenant of house or lands. N. B. The *Hindu* term is *Prajá*.

RYOTTY,

(P. رعيّتي *raεiyatí*, from A. رعيّت *raεiyat*).

Relating to a RYOT, q. v. *Ryotty* lands are those in which the *Ryots* pay the government dues in money; contradistinguished from *khomar* lands in which they are paid in kind.

RYOTWAR,

(P. رعيتوار *raεiyatwár*).

According to, or with *Ryots*. A *Ryotwar* or *Kulwar* settlement is a settlement made by government immediately with the *Ryots* individually, under which the government receives its dues in the form of a money rent fixed on the land itself in cultivation, and not being a pecuniary commutation for its share of the produce, varying as the extent of the produce may vary in each year; but under an *aumanee* settlement to government receives its dues in kind from each cultivator.

S.

SABRACAR,

(For P. سربراهكار *sar-ba-ráh-i-kár*).

The head in the way of business. A manager; the managing owner of an undivided estate. Manager appointed to take charge of the lands of *Zemindars* and independent *Talookdars*, being in their minority, or females.

SABRAKAR,

See SABRACAR [40]

SADERWARED,

(A. صادروارد *sádir-wárid*).

Ready money collections made in each village from the *Ryots* for supplying the *cutcherry*, or office of public business, with lamps, oil, and stationary.

SADWANIAN,

(P. سدوانيان *sadwániyán*).

A company of pikemen consisting of one hundred men. The expense of an establishment of pikemen of different tribes, stationed in *pergunnahs*, and employed under *Desmooks* or *Zemindars*, in the Northern *Circars*.

SADWARAIN,

See SADWANIAN.

SADWARIAN,

See SADWANIAN.

SAFEE NAMAH,

(P. صافي نامه *sáfí-námah*, from A. صافي *sáfí* clearness, and P. نامه *námah* a writing).

A testimonial given by the defendant, upon the final settlement of a cause, that the matter in dispute has been cleared up or settled.

SAGARTHUM,

(S. साकार्थं *sákártham*).

A term denoting the *Hindu* æra of *Sálivá-hanah*. See SAWLIVAGANAH.

SAGNALLY,

In the *Dindigul* province, means cultivated lands.

SALAM,

(A. سلام *salám*).

Salutation; or the form of saluting, generally by touching the forehead with the right hand.

SALAMY,

(P. سلامي *salámí*, from A. سلام *salám*).

What relates to salutation. A free gift made by way of compliment; or in return for a favour.

SALIANEH,

(P. ساليانه *sáliyánah*).

Annual. An annuity or annual allowance, whether as a salary or gratuity.

SALIANAHDAR,

(P. ساليانه دار *sáliyánah-dár*).

One who enjoys an annual allowance: an annuitant.

SALIANAHDARAN,

(P. ساليانه داران *sáliyánah dárán*, pl. of P. ساليانه دار *sáliyánah-dár*).

Annuitants. An article in the rent-roll called *tumar*, consisting of annual allowances in the nature of *jaghires* in *Sylhet*.

SALIS,

(A. ثالث *sális*).

One of three: an umpire or arbitrator.

SALISAN,

(P. ثالثان *sálisán*, pl. of A. ثالث *sális*).

Arbitrators, umpires. See SALIS.

SALLIANDARAM,

See SALIANAHDARAN.

SALWAR JULHAI,

Telinga and *Orissa* tribe of weavers.

SAMADAYUM,

(S. समादायं *samádáyam*, from सं *sam* with, together, and S. आदायं *ádáyam* receivable.)

Lands the produce of which is receivable by the tenants in co-partnership. Applied to villages, the term denotes, that the landed property therein is held in common by all the *Meerassadars* or *Ulcudies* of the village, each possessing his proportion of the common stock; but not having a claim to any particular spot of the land beyond the period for which it is usual to make a division of the whole cultivation.

SATANTRUM,

See SOTANTRUM.

SAVANAGAR,

(From H. सब *sab*, or S. सर्व *sarva* all, and P. نگار *nigár* painter or writer).

Who writes or represents every thing. A news writer or spy on the *Aumildar* in the Northern *Circars*.

SAVANNAH NEGAR,

See SAVANAGAR.

SAVERUM,

(T. ساوره *sávarah*, TEL. *sávaram*).

An allotment of land, or of the government's revenue thereof, held by *Zemindars*, and other principal revenue officers, rent free, as part of the peninsula answering to *nancar* in the *Bengal* provinces.

SAWLIVAGANAH,

(A corruption of S. शालिवाहन *Sáliváhana*).

The name of a *Hindu* prince whose æra commenced A.D. 78.

SAWMY,

(S. स्वामी *swámí*).

Lord, master, owner, proprietor. A title given also by the *Hindus* of the peninsula to their gods.

SAWMY BOGUM,

(S. स्वामी भोगं *swámí-bhogam*).

The lord's enjoyment or possession. The lord's right as proprietor. Quit rent, or acknowledgment of proprietary right in the peninsula.

SAYEH BUNJER,

Uncultivated lands divided into fields. See BUNJER. [41]

SAYER,

(A. ساير *sáyir*, part. act. of A. سير *sair* to walk, move about).

What moves. Variable impost, distinct from land rent or revenue, consisting of customs, tolls, licences, duties on merchandize and other articles of personal moveable property; as well as mixt duties, and taxes on houses, shops, *bazars*, &c.

SAYRE,

See SAYER.

SEASUT,

(A. سیاست *siyásat*).

Punishment.

SEBUNDY,

(P. سهبندي *seh-bandi*).

An irregular native soldier employed in the service of the revenues and police.

SEBUNDY FUSLY,

(A. سهبندي فصلي *sehbandi-faslí*).

Irregular military employed at harvest time, or in collecting the revenues. See SEBUNDY.

SEDWARRAIN,

See SADWANIAN.

SEERAB,

An article in the *tumar* assessment of *jaghire* appropriations.

SEMAPATTY,

See SENAPATTY.

SENAPATTY,

(S. सेनापति *séná-pati*, from S. सेना *séná* an army, and S. पति *pati* master, lord, commander).

Commander-in-chief of an army.

SER, SAR, and SIR,

(P. سر *sar*).

Head, chief.

SERF,

(A. صرف *sarf*).

Exchange, discount.

SERF SICCA,

(P. صرف سکه *sarf-i-sikkah*).

Exchange on coin. Discount or *batta* on the exchange of rupees; an item of the *soubahdarry abwab*, or cesses established by *Alli Verdi Khaun*.

SERI,

See BUTTEI.

SERINJAMMY,

(P. سرانجامي *saranjámí*, from P. سرانجام *saránjám* materials).

What belongs to materials. Charges on account of materials, or necessaries. Charges of collection; also those attending the manufacture and sale of salt.

SER TERRIM,

(From P. سر *sar* head, and TAM. *tiram* value or rate).

Head assessor of land in the Ceded Districts. See TERRIM and TERRIMDAR.

SER TERRIMDAR,

Head *Terrimdar* or assessor. See TERRIMDAR.

SEY KAUL TURSO,

Lands not cultivated for a certain number of years.

SEZAWAL,

(T. سزاول *sazáwal*, probably a corruption of P. سازاول *sáz-áwal*).

The first, or chief in any business. A native officer employed, on a monthly allowance to collect the revenues.

SHAHBUNDER,

(P. شاه بندر *sháh-bandar*).

The royal or king's port. The government custom-house at *Dacca*.

SHAIKDAR,

(P. شيخدار *shaikh dár*).

Title of an *Aumildar*, in the Northern *Circars*, in his capacity of *Dewanny*, or financial delegate.

SHAIKDARRY,

(P. شيخداري *shaikhdárí*).

The office of a SHAIKDAR, q. v.

SHAKDAR,

See SHAIKDAR.

SHAMBOGUE,

(S. संभोग *sam-bhoga*, from S. स *sam* with or together, and S. भोग *bhoga* enjoying, possessing).

One who enjoys or partakes with others. A term for the *Curnum*, or village accountant, in the south of *India*.

SHAMUL,

(A. شامل *shámil*).

With, together with; united, put together. Assessments added to the *shist*, or standard rent, in the peninsula.

SHAROGAR,

In the southern *pollams*, an officer of *Peons*, or militia generally; but also an officer of any kind.

SHASTER,

(S. शास्त्र *sástra*, from the root शास् *sás* rule, govern, instruct).

The instrument of government or instruction. Any book of instruction; particularly containing divine ordinances.

SHASTRY,

Of or belonging to a *Shaster*. See SHASTER. N. B. *Shastries*, in Report, p. 87, is evidently a mistake for *Shasters*. [42]

SHAVEE,

Withered or damaged corn.

SHAVUL,

See SHEVUL.

SHERISTAH,

(Properly P. سررشته *sar-rishtah*).

A public record.

SHERISTADAR,

(Properly P. سررشته دار *sar-rishtah-dár*).

Keeper of the records: or one who keeps a record of accounts or particular transactions. The recorder in a court of justice under the Company's government. A revenue accountant of a district, who checks the accounts of the regular village *Curnum* or accountant.

SHEROGAR,

See SHAROGAR.

SHEVUL or SHEWUL,

A description of land so called in TANJORE.

SHIST,

(S. शिष्ट *sishta*).

Remainder. Balance of standard rent, after deductions, in *Canara*.

SHOTRIUM or SHROTRIUM,

(Probably from S. श्रोत्रिय *srótriyam*, appertaining to a *Braman* learned in divinity).

Land allowed to be held at a favourable rent by an individual, either as a reward for services, or as a compensation for duties to be discharged; being similar in its application to MAUNIUM, q. v.

SHOTRIUMDAR or SHROTRIUMDAR,

The holder or possessor of a SHOTRIUM, q. v. See also DAR.

SHROF,

(A. صرّاف *sarráf*).

A banker or money changer.

SHUD-MUL-GUENY,

A tenant by simple purchase in *Canara*.

SHUDRA,

(S. शूद्र *súdra*).

A *Hindu* of the fourth or lowest tribe.

SHUTWAR for STULWAR, q. v.

SHYA,

(A. شيعه *shícah*).

One of the sect of *Ali*.

SIBBUNDY and SIBBENDY,

See SEBUNDY.

SIMPERTY,

See SUMPARDY.

SIRCAR,

See CIRCAR.

SIRDAR,

(P. سردار *sar-dár*, from سر *sar* the head and دار *dár* holder or keeper).

Chieftain, captain, head man.

SIRDAR FOUJE,

(P. سردار فوج *sardár-i-fauj*).

Captain of the military. Title of an *Aumildar* in his military capacity.

SIRNA GOUR or SURNAR GOUR,

The head *Potail* or farmer of a district, in the Ceded Districts.

SIST,

See SHIST.

SONAR,

(H. سنار *sunár*, from S. स्वर्णकार *swarnakára*).

A worker in gold; a goldsmith.

SONEE,

(A. سنّي *sunni*).

The name of the sect of *Muhammadans* who revere equally the four successors of *Muhammad*. See SHYA. The *Turks* are *Sonees*, and the *Persians Shyas*.

SOORNADAYEM,

See SORNADYEM.

SOOROOTHAL,

(P. صورت حال *súrat-hál*, or more grammatically correct, *súrat-i-hál*).

The statement of a case in writing.

SORNADYEM,

(S. स्वर्णादेय *swarnádéyam*, from स्वर्ण *swarna* gold, and आदेय *ádéyam* to be received, receivable).

What is receivable in money. Rent receivable in money, not in kind.

SOTUNDRUM,

See SOTUNTRUM.

SOTUNTRUM,

(From S. स्वतंत्र *swatantra*).

Unrestrained, at liberty, free. Free land.

SOUBAHDARRY,

(P. صوبه داري *súbah-dárí*).

The office or jurisdiction of a *Subahdar*.

SOUCAR,

(H. ساهوكار *sáhu-kár*).

A merchant or banker. A money lender.

SOUCAR TEEP,

A banker's bill. See SOUCAR and TEEP.

SOUNARDYEM,

See SORNADYEM.

SOURNAYDYEM,

See SORNADYEM.

SOURNYDIAM,

See SORNADYEM. [43]

STULWAR,

(From S. स्थल *st'hala* land, dry land, and P. وار *wár*).

By fields. Estimation made according to the quantity of land, or by fields.

STUTWAR and STUTWA for STULWAR, q. v.

SUAVERUM,

See SAVERUM.

SUBAH,

(A. صوبه *súbah*).

A province, such as *Bengal*. A grand division of a country, which is again divided into *circars*, *chucklahs*, *pergunnahs*, and villages. N. B. The term, though *Arabic*, is, in this sense, peculiar to *India*. Europeans are apt to confound this term with SUBAHDAR, q. v.

SUBAHDAR,

(P. صوبه دار *súbah-dár*).

The viceroy or governor of a province. See SUBAH. The title is also used to designate a native military officer, whose rank corresponds with that of a captain.

SUBAHDARRY ABWAB,

(A. صوبهداري ابواب *súbahdarí-abwáb*).

The imposts or cesses of the *Subahdar* or viceroy. Viceroyal imposts of *Jaffier Khan*, *Soujah Khan*, *Aliverdi Khan*, and *Cossim Ally*, levied on the land and *sayer* to the amount of the *tumar* or standard assessment; the *Zemindars* who paid them being authorized to collect them from the *Ryots*, in the same proportions to their respective quotas of rent.

SUBDHARRY,

See SOUBAHDARRY.

SUCCOWASHEE,

(S. सुखवासी *sukha-vásí*).

Who resides at pleasure. A sojourner. A resident *Pyacarry* in the *jaghire*.

SUDDER,

(A. صدر *sadar* or *sadr*).

The breast: the fore court of a house. The chief seat of government, contradistinguished from *mofussil* or interior of the country. The presidency.

SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT,

(P. صدر ديواني عدالت *sadar-díwání-ɛadálat*).

The chief civil court of justice under the Company's government, held at the presidency.

SUDDER NIZAMUT ADAWLUT,

(P. صدر نظامت عدالت *sadar-nizámat-ɛadálat*).

The chief criminal court of justice under the Company's government.

SUMMADAYUM,

See SAMADAYUM.

SUMMUT,

A division or district in the Ceded Districts.

SUMPARDY,

(TAM. *sampradi*).

A public accountant. The register of a district in the southern *pollams*.

SUNNUD,

(A. سند *sanad*).

A prop or support. A patent, charter, or written authority for holding either land or office.

SUNNUD MAUNIAM,

See SUNNUD and MAUNIUM. Small portions of land held by *sunnud*, or written authority, renewable from year to year, and if not renewed the title ceases.

SURNADAYUM,

See SORNADYEM.

SWASTRIUM,

(S. स्वस्त्रियं *swastriyam*, or S. स्वस्त्रं *swastram*).

One's own property. Landed property or inheritance answering to *caniachy* (*kániyádsi*) in the *Tamul*, and *meerassee* in the *Persian* languages.

SWASTRIUMDAR,

(From S. स्वस्त्रियं *swastriyam*, and P. دار *dár*).

The holder or proprietor of a SWASTRIUM q. v.

SWASTRUM,

See SWASTRIUM.

SYCURGHAL,

Jaghire assignment, usually for life, on certain lands for the whole or part of their assessed revenue.

SYCURGUL JAGHIRES,

Charitable or religious *jaghires* to the *Muhammadans*.

T.

TADDUL,

See TEDDUL.

TADDUL PUNJAH or PUNJA,

See TEDDUL PUNJAH.

TADDUL PUNJAH TEERVA,

See TEDDUL PUNJAH TEERWA.

TAHEEREER,

(A. تحرير *tahrír*).

Writing. Fee for writing.

TAHSEELDAR,

See TEHSILDAR.

TAKSEEM,

See TUCKSEEM. [44]

TALAM CAVEL,

See TALLUM CAWEL.

TALLARI,

(TAM. *talaiyári*).

A watchman. See TALLIAR.

TALLIAR,

(TAM. *talayár*).

A guard or watchman. A village police officer in the Peninsula, who gives information of crimes and offences, and escorts and protects persons travelling to neighbouring villages.

TALLUM,

(TAM. *talam*, for S. स्थलं *sthalam*).

A place, dry land.

TALLUM CAWEL,

(TAM. *talam-cawel*).

Place or village watching. See TALLUM and CAWEL TALLUM.

TALOOK,

(A. تعلّق *taɛalluk*).

The being dependent, dependence, a dependency. A district the revenues of which are under the management of a TALOOKDAR, q. v. and are generally accounted for to the *Zemindar* within whose jurisdiction it happens to be included; but sometimes paid immediately to government.

TALOOKDAR,

(P. تعلّق دار *taɛalluk-dár*).

The holder of a TALOOK, q. v. *Talookdars* are petty *Zemindars*; some of whom pay their rent, or account for the collections they make from the *Ryots*, through a superior *Zemindar*, and others direct to government. Those denominated *Muscoory* are of the former description; and the latter are called independent *Talookdars*.

TALOOKDARRY,

(P. تعلّق داري *taɛalluk-dárí*).

The jurisdiction of a TALOOKDAR, q. v.

TALOOKEH,

(A. تعلقه *tacallukah*).

Dependence, dependency. See TALOOK.

TALOOKEH JUDEED,

(P. تعلقهٔ جديد *tacallukah-i-jadid*).

New dependencies or acquisitions, mostly by conquests, in the Northern *Circars*.

TALOOKEH KUDEEM,

(P. تعلقهٔ قديم *tacallukah-i-kadim*).

Old dependencies, or acquisitions. Original *Zemindaries* in the Northern *Circars*.

TALOOKEH MHALZAMINEE,

(P. تعلقهٔ مال ضامني *tacallukah-i-mál-zámini*).

Dependencies of pecuniary security. *Pergunnahs* of neighbouring *Zemindars* in the Northern *Circars*, for the annual rent of which security had been given.

TALOOKEH ZEBBERDESTY,

(P. تعلقهٔ زبردستي *tacallukah-i-zabardasti*).

Dependencies or acquisitions made by violence, without any authority, in the Northern *Circars*.

TANNAH,

(H. تهانه *t'hánah* or H. تهانا *t'háná* a provincial corruption of S. स्थान *st'hána*).

A station. A military post or station, often protected by a small fort. A petty police jurisdiction, subordinate to that of a DAROGA, q. v.

TANNAHDAR,

(H. تهانه دار *t'hánah-dár*).

The keeper or commandant of a TANNAH, q. v. A petty police officer whose jurisdiction is subordinate to that of a DAROGAH, q. v.

TANNAHJAT or TANNAHAUT,

(H. تهانه جات *t'hánah-ját*, or H. تهانهات *t'hánahát*, plur. of تهانه *thánah*).

Small provincial stations or garrisons for *sebundy* corps.

TARBUND,

A grove or plantation of palmira trees.

TATOODARRY,

A land tenure in the Northern *Circars* at a low unalterable rent.

TAWFEER,

(A. توفير *taufír*).

Increase.

TAZEER,

(A. تعزير *taczír*).

Punishment, correction.

TEDDUL PUNJAH,

The highest land in the country, and dependent entirely on the falling rains. See PUNJAH.

TEDDUL PUNJAH TEERWA,

The rate or rent payable for the highest land, dependent entirely on the falling rains. See TEDDUL, PUNJAH, and TEERWA.

TEECKA,

(H. ٹهيكا *t'hiká*).

Hire, fare, contract, job.

TEECKADAR,

(H. ٹهيكا دار *t'hiká-dár*).

One who has engaged or contracted to cultivate a spot of ground under a TEECKA POTTAH, q. v. [45]

TEECKA POTTAH or TIKA PUTTAH,

(H. ٹهيكا پٹا *t'hiká-paṭṭá*).

A contract or farming lease. See TEECKA.

TEEP,

(H. تيپ *tip*).

A note of hand. A promissory note given by a native banker or money-lender to *Zemindars* and others, to enable them to furnish government with security for the payment of their rents.

TEERSEY, TERSEY, or TERSEE,

Waste cultivated land. See Appendix, p. 755.

TEERVA,

See TEERWA.

TEERWA,

(TAM. *tirwai*).

Rate, custom, toll, rent. Money rent.

TEERWAH,

See TEERWA.

TESHIHA DAROGHAHY,

(P. تصحيحه داروغهي *taṣhihah-dároghahi*).

Literally, superintendence of the verification. Superintendence of the office for examining and marking the horse: *jaghire* appropriations to the officers who have the charge of that department.

TEHSIL or TEHSEEL,

(A. تحصيل *tahsil*).

Acquisition, attainment. Collection of the public revenues.

TEHSILDAR,

(P. تحصيلدار *tahsil-dár*).

Who has charge of the collections. A native collector of a district acting under a European or *Zemindar*. See TEHSIL.

TEHSIL DEWANNY,

(P. تحصيل ديواني *tahsil-díwání*).

Collection of the revenues payable into the public treasury.

TEHSIL SERINJAMMY,

(P. تحصيل سرانجامي *tahsil-i-saránjámi*).

Collection account contingent expenses; being in the nature of *abwab* or cesses. See SERINJAMMY.

TELOOS, for FELOOS, q. v.

TERF,

(A. طرف *tarf* or *taraf*).

Side, quarter. Division of a PERGUNNAH, q. v.

TERFEY,

See TEERSEY.

TERRIM,

(TAM. *taram*).

Sort, kind, rate.

TERRIMDAR,

(From TAM. *taram* sort, kind, rate, and P. دار *dár* holder, keeper).

An assessor of land.

TERRIM MUTASEDDY,

(From TAM. *taram* sort, kind, rate, and A. متصدي *mutaṣaddi* a writer or clerk).

An assessor of land.

TERWA,

See TEERWA.

TERWAR,

See TEERWA.

TESHKEES JUMMABUNDY,

See TUCKSEES JUMMABUNDY.

TESKEES JUMMABUNDY,

See TUCKSEES JUMMABUNDY.

TIKA PUTTAH,

See TEECKA POTTAH.

TOAHIDY,

(A corruption of A. تعهد *tacahhud*).

An agreement, a contract.

TODDY,

(H. تاري *tári* or *tádi*).

The juice of the palm tree, which, in a fermented state, is intoxicating.

TOLLIAR,

See TALLIAR.

TOMERACA,

A species of tree.

TONDEWARUM,

(TAM. *tondi-wáram*).

Literally, belly share. Share of the tenantry in the division of the crop. See CONEWARUM.

TOOKEM REZEE,

(P. تخم ريزي *tukhm-rézi*, from P. تخم *tukhm* seed, and P. ريزي *rézi* shedding).

Sowing seed. An account of seed sown, taken by the village accountant or CURNUM, q. v.

TOORHADI,

(A corruption of A. تعهد *tacahhud*).

An agreement, contract. See TOAHIDY. A species of mortgage in *Canara* which does not give the mortgagee any right of interference in the management of the estate; but entitles him to a quantity of rice equal to the interest due on his loan.

TOPE,
(TAM. *tópu*).
A grove of trees.
(T. توپ *tóp*).
A cannon or great gun. [46]

TOPEKHANAH,
(P. توپخانه *top-khánah* from T. توپ *tóp* a cannon or gun, and P. خانه *khánah* a house).
The ordnance; the artillery. The place where artillery and military stores are kept.

TOTACUL,
See TOTYCAUL.

TOTICAL,
See TOTYCAUL.

TOTIE,
A village police officer whose duties are confined more immediately to the village; and who also guards the crops and assists in measuring them.

TOTYCAUL,
Garden produce. See VANPYAR.

TOWARY,
A mistake for JOWARY, q. v.

TOWFEER,
(A. توفير *taufír*).
Increase.

TOWFEER JAGHIREDARAN,
(P. توفير جاگيرداران *taufír-i-jágírdárán*).
Increase of or from *jaghiredars*. An item of *soubahdarry abwab*, or cesses; consisting of an increase of revenue from *jaghires* appropriated to the support of troops; sometimes to military officers, and to other public individuals.

TOWJEE,
(A. توجيه *taujíh*).
Calling attention. A statement or circumstantial account delivered every month.

TUCKA,
See TEECKA.

TUCKADAR or TUKADAR,
See TEECKADAR.

TUCKAIR,
See TUCCAVY.

TUCKA POTTAH,
See TEECKA POTTAH.

TUCKAVY and TUCCAVY,
(A. تقاوي *takávi*).
Strengthening, corroborating, assisting. Assisting tenants with an advance of money for cultivation, when the necessary means are wanting.

TUCKAY,
A mistake for TUCCAVY, q. v.

TUCKSEEM,
(A. تقسيم *taksím*).
Division, distribution. The divisions or constituent parts of the assessment called *tumar jumma*, and comprehending not only the quota of the greater territorial divisions, but of the villages, and of the individual *Ryots*; and applied by some to designate other standard assessments.

TUCKSEES,
(A. تخصيص *takhsís*).
Appropriating, appropriation, particularizing.

TUCKSEES JUMMABUNDY,
(P. تخصيص جمعبندي *takhsís-jamac-bandi*).
A particular roll or statement of the net annual settlement concluded with the *Zemindars*, *Talookdars* and renters. It also signifies the *tumar jummabundy* of *Turell Mull*, as corrected by *Jaffer Khan* in 1722.

TUKUDDAR for TEECKADAR, q. v.

TUMAR,
(A. طومار *túmár*).
A roll, volume, book.

TUMAR JAMMA,
(A. طومارجمع *túmár-jamac*).
The roll amount. The sum total of an assessment inrolled or recorded in the public register. The term is particularly applied to a standard money assessment, by measurement, of the land revenues, formed by *Turell Mull* about A.D. 1582, during the reign of *Ackbar*, by collections, through the medium of *Canongoes*, and other inferior officers, the accounts of the rents paid by the *Ryots*, which formed the basis of it. It is also used to designate the same standard assessment as it was reformed under *Sultan Sujah* in 1658, and by *Jaffer Khan* in 1722, during the reign of the emperor *Mahomed Shah*. See ASSUL; also DECCAN JAMMA KHAUMIL.

TUNCAW,
(P. تنخواه *tan-kháh*, from P. تن *tan* the body, and P. خواه *kháh*, want).
An assignment on the revenue for personal support, or other purposes.

TUNKEE,
Small island.

TUNKHA,
See TUNCAW.

TUPPAH,
(H. ٹپا *tappá*).
A small division of a country.

TURRABUDDY MAUNIAMS,
(From TAM. *taraboddi* settled dimensions of the fields or villages, and TAM. *mániyam* a field tax free).
A term used in the *jaghire* to designate lands exempted from the payment of the government dues at the original measurement of the lands. See MAUNIAM.

TURREFDAR,
(P. طرفدار *taraf-dár*, from A. طرف *taraf* a side or quarter, and P. دار *dár* keeper).
One who has charge of a portion of a *pergunnah* called a *taraf*. See TERF.

TYACUT,
In the *Dindigul* province, land. [47]

TYAGEE,
(S. त्यागी *tyágí*).
One who has forsaken all worldly objects to lead a religious life. One of a privileged cast.

TYARGAR,
Privileged cast in the Ceded Districts.

TYCUT,
A description of *jaghire* grant to an individual for maintaining a military force, and on particular services in the Northern *Circars*.

TYNAUT,
(A. تعينات *tacínát*, plur. of A. تعين *tacín*).
Appointments. Troops appointed or stationed on particular service.

U.

UL,
See OOL.

ULCOODY,
See OOL COODY.

UL PARACOODY,
See OOL PARACOODY and PARACOODY.

V.

VACKEEL,
(A. وكيل *wakíl* or *vakíl*).
One endued with authority to act for another. Ambassador, agent sent on a special commission, or residing at court. Native law pleader under the judicial system of the Company.

VANPYAR or VANYPAR,
Lands yielding garden produce in *Tinnevelly*, cultivated in back yards or select spots; consisting of plantains, sugar cane, tobacco, chilies, &c. *Toticaul* or *totycaul*, is another name for this kind of produce.

VEDS or VEDAS,
(S. plur. वेदाः *védáh*, S. sing. वेदः *védah*).
Science, knowledge. The sacred scriptures of the *Hindus*.

VEKKHUS,
In the Northern *Circars*, the net statement of the rents actually to be paid into the public treasury.

VEESPADDI,
(TAM. *visapadi*, from TAM. *visam* a sixteenth part).
Villages so called from the land and rent being divided into sixteenth shares, the sharers of which settle among themselves, the exact proportion of the whole rent that each is to pay.

VELLA VERSY RYOTS,
Resident or sojourning cultivators or *Ryots* of a village, such as PARACUDDIES and PYACARRIES.

VERMA,
(S. probably a corruption of S. वर्म्म *varmma* armour).
A *Telingu* is to be described or adopted into the families sprung from the ancient princes of *Worungal* being similar to the *Nairs* of *Malabar*, and *Naigs* of Canara. Of this tribe are many of the *Zamindars* in the Northern *Circars*.

VELMA DHORAS,

(S. pl. वर्म्म धराः *varmma-dharáh*).

Who wear armour. A body of military men formerly introduced into the Northern *Circars* to support the government.

W.

WAKENEGAR,

(P. واقعه نگار *wákiẕah-nigár*).

News-writer, intelligencer. Remembrance of transactions in the *Dewannee* department.

WARAKUM,

The name of a certain village charge in the peninsula.

WARRA TONDOO,

Term by which the *Meerassadars* are designated in the *Carnatic.*

WARUM,

(TAM. *wáram*).

Share. Share of the produce, or the rate by which the division of it is made between the cultivator and government.

WARUM PATAM,

(TAM. *wáram-pátam*).

A simple lease in *Malabar*, the same as PATAM, q. v. See also WARUM.

WASIL,

(A. واصل *wásil*).

What is received. Head of revenue under the *assil tumar jamma* derived from the annexation of territory, discovery of concealed sources of rent from the lands, and resumption of *jaghires* and undue alienations. [48]

WASIL BAKY,

(A. واصل باقي *wásil-báki*).

Receipt and balance. An account stating the amount received and outstanding. See JUMMA WAUSIL BAKY.

WAZEAT,

(A. وضيعة *wazíẕat*).

Abatement. Deductions which were allowed in the accounts of the *Zemindars*, &c. from the collections under the general heads of MOKHARIJE and MUSCORAT, q. v.

WOJOOHAUT,

(A. وجوهات *wajúhat*, plur. of A. وجهة *wajhah*).

Wages, salaries, allowances. Extra collections for the maintenance of *Zemindars.*

WOJUHAUT KHASNOVEESY,

(P. وجوهات خاصنويسي *wajúhát-i-khas-navísí*).

Fees or dues to the government writers, originally exacted on the renewal of a *sunnud.* See WOJOOHAUT.

WOOLIAH,

Grants of land.

WOOLIUM MAUNIAM,

Personal service rent free lands. See MAUNIAM.

WOORIAR,

A certain tribe of *Hindus.*

WURTUCK,

Manufacturer who carries on his trade at home.

Y.

YAFT KEDMAT,

(P. يافت خدمت *yiáft-i-khidmat*).

Attainment of office or employment. Fees on the grant of a *Zemindarry* or other office.

YAWANNAH,

(Perhaps S. यवन *yavana* a *Muhammadan*, or foreigner).

The name of a certain fee in *Tinnevelly.* See Appendix, p. 966.

YEKAB'HOGUM,

(S. ऐकभोग *aika-bhógam*, from S. एक *eka* one, and S. भोग *bhógam* enjoyment).

Applied to villages, means those in which one individual holds the entire undivided lands as his sole property.

YERWADDY,

Yerwaddy ryots are those who cultivate or occupy land in a neighbouring village in which they do not reside. The same as *pyacarries* and *paracoodies.*

YETMANNEE,

(Probably for A. اهتمامي *ihtimami*, from A. اهتمام *ihtimam* diligence, care).

Land under the care or superintendence of a *Zemindar.* See EATIMAM.

Z.

ZATEE,

(P. ذاتي *záti*).

Natural, personal. A *jaghire* is so distinguished when granted for the private use of the grantee, or for life only.

ZEBT,

(A. ضبط *zabt*).

Restraint, confiscation, sequestration.

ZEBTY,

(P. ضبطي *zabti*, from A. *zabt*).

Relating to restraint or confiscation; what has been confiscated. See ZEBT. Lands resumed by *Jaffier Khan* which had been appropriated in *Jaghire.*

ZEMEEN CHACKERAN,

(P. زمين چاكران *zamin-i-chakaran*).

Land of servants. Lands allotted for the maintenance of public servants of all denominations, from the *Zemindar* down to those of the village establishments. See CHACKERAN.

ZEMINDAR,

(P. زمين دار *zámin-dár* from P. زمين *zamin* earth, land, and P. دار *dár* holder, keeper; one who has charge of the thing expressed in the preceding noun, the last word, in composition, serving to form personal nouns of office or employment; as in numerous examples to be found in this Glossary).

Land-holder, land-keeper. An officer who, under the *Muhammadan* government, was charged with the superintendence of the lands of a district, financially considered, the protection of the cultivators, and the realization of the government's share of its produce, either in money or kind; out of which he was allowed a commission, amounting to about ten per cent., and, occasionally, a special grant of the government's share of the produce of the land of a certain number of villages for his subsistence, called NAUNCAR, q. v. The appointment was occasionally renewed; and as it was generally continued in the same person, so long as he conducted himself to the satisfaction of the ruling power, and even continued to his heirs; so, [49] in process of time, and through the decay of that power, and the confusion which ensued, hereditary right (at best prescriptive) was claimed and tacitly acknowledged; till, at length, the *Zemindars* of *Bengal* in particular, from being the mere superintendents of the land, have been declared the hereditary proprietors of the soil, and the before fluctuating dues of government have, under a permanent settlement, been unalterably fixed in perpetuity. See EATIMAM and EATIMAMDAR.

ZEMINDARAN,

(P. زميندارا ن *zamíndárán*, pl. of P. زميندار *zamíndar*).

Zemindars. An article in the rent roll called *tumar jumma*, consisting of fiefs in the nature of conditional *jaghires* conferred on a few frontier ZEMINDARS.

ZEMINDARRY,

(P. زميندارى *zamíndárí*).

The office or jurisdiction of a ZEMINDAR, q. v.

ZER MATHOTE,

(From P. زير *zér* under, and A. مثهوت *mathót* contribution).

Under the head *mathote.* An item of *soubahdarry abwab*, or cesses, established by *Sujah Khan*, consisting of four articles: 1st. *Nuzzer poonah*, or presents exacted from *Zemindars* by officers of the exchequer at the festival of the annual settlement, properly called *punyaha*, or holy day, resumed by government. 2d. *Bhay Khelaut*, or price of robes bestowed at the same time on considerable *Zemindars*, as tokens of investiture. 3d. *Pushta bundy*, keeping up the river banks in particular places. 4th. *Russoom nezarut*, or commission of 10 *annas* per *mil.* exacted by the *nazir jemmadar*, or head *peon*, on the treasure brought from the *mofussil* or interior. It formerly existed, but was rendered permanent by *Sujah Khan.* See *Mathote.*

ZILLAH,

(A. ضلع *zilac*).

Side, part, district, division. A local division of a country, having reference to personal jurisdiction.

ZOOR TULLUB,

(P. زور طلب *zor-talab*, from P. زور *zor* force, and A. طلب *talab* demand, requisition).

A compulsory exaction.

ZUNGEER ZAMIN,

(P. زنجير ضامن *zanjír-zámin*).

Chain security. Several persons linked in security for each other.

ZYMN,

(A. ضمن *zimn*).

The interior of any thing, what is included or contained, contents. The inventory, schedule, or described particulars accompanying a *sunnud* or grant of land.

ZYR MATHOTE,

See ZER MATHOTE. [50]